Union Calendar No. 322

104TH CONGRESS H. R. 361

[Report No. 104-605, Parts I and II]

A BILL

To provide authority to control exports, and for other purposes.

June 27, 1996

Reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

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104TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H. R. 361

[Report No. 104-605, Parts I and II]

To provide authority to control exports, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 4, 1995

Mr. Roth introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

June 5, 1996

Reported with an amendment, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for a period ending not later than June 28, 1996, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(s) of rule X

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

June 27, 1996

Reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on January 4, 1995]

A BILL

To provide authority to control exports, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

1 SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

2 The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Table of contents.

TITLE I—EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

- Sec. 101. Short title.
- Sec. 102. Findings.
- Sec. 103. Policy statement.
- Sec. 104. General provisions.
- Sec. 105. Multilateral controls.
- Sec. 106. Emergency controls.
- Sec. 107. Short supply controls.
- Sec. 108. Foreign boycotts.
- Sec. 109. Procedures for processing export license applications; other inquiries.
- Sec. 110. Violations.
- Sec. 111. Controlling proliferation activity.
- Sec. 112. Administrative and judicial review.
- Sec. 113. Enforcement.
- Sec. 114. Export control authorities and procedures.
- Sec. 115. Annual report.
- Sec. 116. Definitions.
- Sec. 117. Effects on other Acts.
- Sec. 118. Secondary Arab boycott.
- Sec. 119. Conforming amendments to other laws.
- Sec. 120. Expiration date.
- Sec. 121. Savings provision.

TITLE II—NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION PREVENTION

- Sec. 201. Repeal of termination of provisions of the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994.
- Sec. 202. Seeking multilateral support for unilateral sanctions.
- Sec. 203. Sanctions under the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994.

3 TITLE I—EXPORT

4 **ADMINISTRATION**

- 5 SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.
- 6 This title may be cited as the "Export Administration
- 7 Act of 1996".
- 8 SEC. 102. FINDINGS.
- 9 The Congress makes the following findings:
- 10 (1) Export controls are a part of a comprehen-
- 11 sive response to national security threats. United

- States exports should be restricted only for significant national security, nonproliferation, and foreign policy reasons.
 - (2) Exports of certain commodities and technology may adversely affect the national security and foreign policy of the United States by making a significant contribution to the military potential of individual countries or by disseminating the capability to design, develop, test, produce, stockpile, or use weapons of mass destruction, missile delivery systems, and other significant military capabilities. Therefore, the administration of export controls should emphasize the control of these exports.
 - (3) The acquisition of sensitive commodities and technology by those countries and end users whose actions or policies run counter to United States national security or foreign policy interests may enhance the military capabilities of those countries, particularly their ability to design, develop, test, produce, stockpile, use, and deliver nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, missile delivery systems, and other significant military capabilities. This enhancement threatens the security of the United States and its allies, and places additional demands on the defense budget of the United States. Availability to countries

- and end users of items that contribute to military capabilities or the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is a fundamental concern of the United
 States and should be eliminated through negotiations
 and other appropriate means whenever possible.
 - (4) With the growing importance of exports to sustained United States economic growth and vitality, restrictions on exports must be evaluated in terms of their effects on the United States economy.
 - (5) Export controls cannot be the sole instrument of the United States to prevent a country or end user from developing weapons of mass destruction. For this reason, export controls should be applied as part of a comprehensive response to security threats.
 - (6) The national security of the United States depends not only on wise foreign policies and a strong defense, but also a vibrant national economy. To be truly effective, export controls should be applied uniformly by all suppliers.
 - (7) International treaties, such as the Chemical Weapons Convention, and international agreements and arrangements intended to control, lessen, or eliminate weapons of mass destruction should be fully implemented by, among other things, imposing restrictions on imports and exports of designated items,

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- monitoring, and transmitting reports on, the production, processing, consumption, export, and import of designated items, and complying with verification regimes mandated by such treaties, agreements, and arrangements.
 - (8) Except in the event the United States is the sole source of critical supplies, unilateral export controls are generally not truly effective in influencing the behavior of other governments or impeding access to controlled items. Unilateral controls alone may impede access to United States sources of supply without affecting the ability of countries to obtain controlled items elsewhere. Moreover, unilateral controls generally permit foreign competitors to serve markets the United States Government denies to United States firms and workers, thus impairing the reliability of United States suppliers in comparison with their foreign competitors. At the same time, the need to lead the international community or overriding national security or foreign policy interests may justify unilateral controls in specific cases.
 - (9) The United States recognizes the importance of comprehensive enforcement measures to maximize the effectiveness of multilateral controls.

- 1 (10) The United States export control system 2 must not be overly restrictive or bureaucratic, or un-3 dermine the competitive position of United States in-4 dustry. The export control system must be efficient, 5 responsive, transparent, and effective.
 - (11) Export restrictions that negatively affect the United States industrial base may ultimately weaken United States military capabilities and lead to dependencies on foreign sources for key components.
 - (12) Minimization of restrictions on exports of agricultural commodities and products is of critical importance to the maintenance of a sound agricultural sector, to a positive contribution to the balance of payments, to reducing the level of Federal expenditures for agricultural support programs, and to United States cooperation in efforts to eliminate malnutrition and world hunger.
 - (13) Minimization of restrictions on the export of information technology products and services is of critical importance to United States leadership in removing obstacles to the effective development of a superior global information infrastructure and the new jobs and markets, increased trade and information flows, improved national security, and new tools for

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1	the improvement of the quality of life for people glob-
2	ally that will be created.
3	(14) The United States should play a leading
4	role in promoting transparency and responsibility
5	with regard to the transfers of conventional arma-
6	ments and sensitive dual-use goods and technologies.
7	SEC. 103. POLICY STATEMENT.
8	It is the policy of the United States to do the following:
9	(1) To stem the proliferation of weapons of mass
10	destruction, and the means to deliver them, and other
11	significant military capabilities by—
12	(A) leading international efforts to control
13	the proliferation of chemical and biological
14	weapons, nuclear explosive devices, missile deliv-
15	ery systems, and other significant military capa-
16	bilities;
17	(B) controlling involvement of United
18	States persons in, and contributions by United
19	States persons to, foreign programs intended to
20	develop weapons of mass destruction, missiles,
21	and other significant military capabilities, and
22	the means to design, test, develop, produce, stock-
23	pile, or use them; and
24	(C) implementing international treaties or
25	other agreements or arrangements concerning

1	controls on exports of designated items, reports
2	on the production, processing, consumption, and
3	exports and imports of such items, and compli
4	ance with verification programs.
5	(2) To restrict the export of items—
6	(A) that would significantly contribute to
7	the military potential of countries so as to prove
8	detrimental to the national security of the Unit
9	ed States or its allies; or
10	(B) where necessary to further significantly
11	the foreign policy of the United States or to ful
12	fill its declared international commitments.
13	(3) To—
14	(A) minimize uncertainties in export con-
15	trol policy; and
16	(B) encourage trade with all countries with
17	which the United States has diplomatic or trad-
18	ing relations, except those countries with which
19	such trade has been determined by the President
20	to be against the national interest.
21	(4) To restrict export trade when necessary to
22	protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain
23	of scarce materials and to reduce the serious infla
24	tionary impact of foreign demand.

- (5) To further increase the reliance of the United States upon multilateral coordination of controls through effective control regimes that maintain lists of controlled items that are truly critical to the control objectives, strive to increase membership to include all relevant countries, maintain common criteria and procedures for licensing, and harmonize member countries' licensing practices. It is the policy of the United States that multilateral controls are the best means of achieving the control objectives of the United States.
 - (6) To impose unilateral controls only when it is necessary to further significantly the national security or foreign policy of the United States, and only after full consideration of the economic impact of the controls and their effectiveness in achieving their intended objectives.
 - (7) To make all licensing determinations in a timely manner so undue delays in the licensing process will not cause a United States person to lose an export sale.
 - (8) To use export controls to deter and punish acts of international terrorism and to encourage other countries to take immediate steps to prevent the use of their territories or resources to aid, encourage, or

- give sanctuary to those persons involved in directing, supporting, or participating in acts of international terrorism. To this end, consistent with the policies of this section and the provisions of this title, the United States should, by restricting exports to countries that have violated international norms of behavior by re-peatedly supporting acts of international terrorism, distance itself from those countries.
 - (9)(A) To counteract restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by foreign countries against other countries friendly to the United States or against any United States person.
 - (B) To encourage and, in specified cases, require United States persons engaged in the export of commodities, technology, and other information to refuse to take actions, including furnishing information or entering into or implementing agreements, which have the effect of furthering or supporting the restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by any foreign country against a country friendly to the United States or against any United States person.
 - (10) To streamline export control functions and increase administrative accountability, and thereby better serve the exporting public by reducing and

- eliminating overlapping, conflicting, and inconsistent
 regulatory burdens.
 - (11) To minimize restrictions on the export of agricultural commodities and products.
 - (12) To minimize restrictions on the export of information technology products and services as part of a flexible regulatory environment that can keep pace with the rapid technological changes necessary to realize the full economic, societal, and national security benefits of United States leadership in the development of a superior global information infrastructure.
 - (13) To cooperate with other countries to promote greater transparency and responsibility with regard to the transfers of armaments and sensitive goods and technologies, both for the purpose of developing common understandings of the risks to international peace and regional security associated with the transfers of such items and to coordinate national control policies to combat those risks.
 - (14) To enhance the national security and nonproliferation interests of the United States. To this end and consistent with the other policies of this section and the provisions of this title, the United States will use export controls when necessary to ensure that

- access to weapons of mass destruction, missile delivery systems, and other significant military capabilities is restricted. While the multilateral nonproliferation regimes will be the primary instruments through
 which the United States will pursue its nonproliferation goals, it may also, consistent with the policies of
 this section and the provisions of this title, take uni-
- 9 (15) To promote international peace, stability, 10 and respect for fundamental human rights. The Unit-11 ed States may establish controls on exports that con-12 tribute to the military capabilities of countries that 13 threaten international peace or stability or to coun-14 tries that abuse the fundamental rights of their citi-15 zens, or to promote other important foreign policy ob-16 jectives of the United States, consistent with the poli-17 cies of this section and the provisions of this title.

18 SEC. 104. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

lateral action.

- 19 (a) Types of Licenses.—Under such conditions as 20 the Secretary may impose, consistent with the provisions 21 of this title, the Secretary may require any type of license 22 appropriate to the effective and efficient implementation of 23 this title, including the following:
- 24 (1) Specific exports.—A license authorizing a specific export.

(2) MULTIPLE EXPORTS.—Licenses authorizing multiple exports, issued pursuant to an application by the exporter, in lieu of a license for each such ex-port. Licenses under this paragraph shall be designed to encourage and acknowledge exporters' internal con-trol programs for ensuring compliance with the terms of the license. (b) United States Commodity Control Index.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary shall establish and maintain, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the heads of other appropriate departments and agencies, a United States Commodity Control Index specifying the license requirements under this title that are applicable to the items on the list.

(2) Contents.—The control index shall—

(A) consist of a multilateral control list of items on which export controls are imposed under section 105, an emergency control list of items on which export controls are imposed under section 106, and a short supply control list of commodities on which export controls are imposed under section 107;

(B) include, as part of the multilateral and emergency control lists, those items identified pursuant to section 111(a):

1	(C) for each item on the control index,
2	specify with particularity the performance
3	(where applicable) and other identifying charac-
4	teristics of the item and provide a rationale for
5	why the item is on the control list;
6	(D) identify countries, and, as appropriate,
7	end uses or end users, including specific projects
8	and end users of concern, cross-referenced with
9	the list of commodities and technology on which
10	export controls are imposed; and
11	(E) be sufficiently specific and clear as to
12	guide exporters and licensing officers in deter-
13	minations of licensing requirements under this
14	title.
15	(c) Denied or Debarred Parties, Sanctioned
16	Parties, Blocked Persons, Specially Designated
17	Nationals, and Other Parties Presenting Unaccept-
18	able Risks of Diversion.—
19	(1) Denied or debarred parties, sanc-
20	TIONED PARTIES, BLOCKED PERSONS, AND SPECIALLY
21	Designated nationals.—The President shall ensure
22	that an official list is published semiannually in the
23	Federal Register of all parties denied or debarred
24	from export privileges under this title or under the
25	Arms Export Control Act, all parties sanctioned for

prohibited proliferation activity under this title or 1 2 other statutes, and all blocked persons and specially 3 designated nationals. For purposes of this paragraph, a "blocked person" or "specially designated national" is a person or entity so designated by the President 5 6 or the Secretary of the Treasury under the Trading 7 With the Enemy Act, or the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, with whom transactions are 8 9 prohibited on account of the relationship of that per-10 son or entity with a country, organization, or activ-11 ity against which sanctions are imposed under either 12 such Act. Promptly after any person is designated a 13 "blocked person" or "specially designated national", 14 the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish such des-15 ignation in the Federal Register.

- (2) OTHER PARTIES.—The Secretary shall maintain a list of parties for whom licenses under this title will be presumptively denied.
- 19 (d) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—Subject to the pro-20 visions of this title, the President may delegate the power, 21 authority, and discretion conferred upon the President by 22 this title to such departments, agencies, and officials of the 23 Government as the President considers appropriate, except 24 that no authority under this title may be delegated to, or 25 exercised by, any official of any department or agency the

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- 1 head of which is not appointed by the President, by and
- 2 with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President
- 3 may not delegate or transfer his power, authority, or discre-
- 4 tion to overrule or modify any recommendation or decision
- 5 made by the Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, or the Sec-
- 6 retary of State under this title and may not delegate the
- 7 authority under section 106(a)(4).
- 8 (e) Notification of the Public; Consultation
- 9 With Business.—The Secretary shall keep the public fully
- 10 apprised of changes in export control policy and procedures
- 11 instituted in conformity with this title with a view to en-
- 12 couraging trade. The Secretary shall consult regularly with
- 13 representatives of a broad spectrum of enterprises, labor or-
- 14 ganizations, and citizens interested in or affected by export
- 15 controls, in order to obtain their views on United States
- 16 export control policy and the foreign availability of items
- 17 subject to controls.
- 18 (f) Export Advisory Committees.—
- 19 (1) APPOINTMENT.—Upon his or her own initia-
- 20 tive or upon the written request of representatives of
- 21 a substantial segment of any industry which produces
- 22 any items subject to export controls under this title or
- 23 under the International Emergency Economic Powers
- Act, or being considered for such controls, the Sec-
- 25 retary shall appoint export advisory committees with

respect to any such items. Each such committee shall
consist of representatives of United States industry
and Government, including the Department of Commerce and other appropriate departments and agencies of the Government. The Secretary shall permit
the widest possible participation by the business community on the export advisory committees.

(2) Functions.—Export advisory committees appointed under paragraph (1) shall advise and assist the Secretary, and any other department, agency, or official of the Government carrying out functions under this title, on actions (including all aspects of controls imposed or proposed) designed to carry out the policies of this title concerning the items with respect to which such export advisory committees were appointed. Such committees, where they have expertise in such matters, shall be consulted on questions involving—

(A) technical matters,

- (B) worldwide availability and actual utilization of production technology,
- (C) licensing procedures which affect the level of export controls applicable to any items,
- 24 (D) revisions of the multilateral control list 25 (as provided in section 105(g)), including pro-

1	posed revisions of multilateral controls in which
2	the United States participates,
3	(E) the issuance of regulations,
4	(F) the impact and interpretation of exist-
5	ing regulations,
6	(G) processes and procedures for review of
7	licenses and policy,
8	(H) any other questions relating to actions
9	designed to carry out this title, and
10	(I) the operation and conduct of inter-
11	national business transactions.
12	Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the United
13	States Government from consulting, at any time, with
14	any person representing an industry or the general
15	public, regardless of whether such person is a member
16	of an export advisory committee. Members of the pub-
17	lic shall be given a reasonable opportunity, pursuant
18	to regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to present
19	evidence to such committees.
20	(3) Reimbursement of expenses.—Upon the
21	request of any member of any export advisory com-
22	mittee appointed under paragraph (1), the Secretary
23	may, if the Secretary determines it to be appropriate,
24	reimburse such member for travel, subsistence, and

- other necessary expenses incurred by such member in connection with the duties of such member.
 - (4) CHAIRPERSON.—Each export advisory committee appointed under paragraph (1) shall elect a chairperson, and shall meet at least every 3 months at the call of the chairperson, unless the chairperson determines, in consultation with the other members of the committee, that such a meeting is not necessary to achieve the purposes of this subsection. Each such committee shall be terminated after a period of 2 years, unless extended by the Secretary for additional periods of 2 years each. The Secretary shall consult with each such committee on such termination or extension of that committee.
 - (5) Access to information.—To facilitate the work of the export advisory committees appointed under paragraph (1), the Secretary, in conjunction with other departments and agencies participating in the administration of this title, shall disclose to each such committee adequate information, consistent with national security, pertaining to the reasons for the export controls which are in effect or contemplated for the items or policies for which that committee furnishes advice. Information provided by the export advisory committees shall not be subject to disclosure

1	under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and
2	such information shall not be published or disclosed
3	unless the Secretary determines that the withholding
4	thereof is contrary to the national interest.
5	(g) Development and Review of the Control
6	INDEX.—
7	(1) In general.—
8	(A) Consistent with the general guidance of
9	the Export Control Policy Committee established
10	in section 114(c), the Secretary of Defense and
11	the heads of other appropriate departments and
12	agencies may identify and recommend to the
13	Secretary—
14	(i) commodities and technology for in-
15	clusion on, or deletion from, the multilat-
16	eral and emergency control lists; and
17	(ii) the licensing requirements that
18	should or should not apply to these com-
19	modities and technology.
20	(B) The Secretary of Defense shall have pri-
21	mary responsibility for identifying commodities
22	and technologies that are critical to the design,
23	development, test, production, stockpiling, or use
24	of weapons of mass destruction and other mili-
25	tary capabilities, including nuclear, biological,

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and chemical weapons, and manned and unmanned vehicles capable of delivering such weapons, in determining recommendations for inclusion of items on the control index.

> (C) If the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Energy disagrees with the decision of the Secretary regarding the inclusion or deletion, or licensing requirements of, any commodity or technology, the Secretary of Defense, State, or Energy (as the case may be) may, within 30 days after the Secretary makes the decision, appeal the Secretary's decision to the President in writing, but only on the basis of the specific provisions of this title. If the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Energy fails to appeal a decision of the Secretary in accordance with the preceding sentence, he or she shall be deemed to have no objection to the decision. The President shall resolve a disagreement under this subsection not later than 30 days after the appeal is made under this paragraph.

(2) NEGOTIATIONS.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with appropriate departments and agencies, shall be responsible for conducting negotiations

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with other countries regarding multilateral arrangements for restricting the export of items to carry out the policies of this title. All appropriate departments and agencies shall develop initial technical parameters and product definitions in connection with the development of proposals within the United States Government to be made to multilateral regimes, in consultation with the export advisory committees as provided in paragraph (3).

(3) Consultations with export advisory COMMITTEES.—The Secretary shall consult with the appropriate export advisory committee appointed under this section with respect to changes in the control index, and such export advisory committee may submit recommendations to the Secretary with respect to such changes. The Secretary shall consider the recommendations of the export advisory committee and shall inform the committee of the disposition of its recommendations. The Secretary shall also seek comments and recommendations from the public in connection with changes in the control index. To the maximum extent practicable and consistent with the conduct of international negotiations, such comments and recommendations should be taken into consideration in the development of United States Govern-

- 1 ment proposals and positions to be taken in multilat-
- 2 eral regimes.
- 3 (h) Right of Export.—No authority or permission
- 4 to export may be required under this title, or under regula-
- 5 tions issued under this title, except to carry out the policies
- 6 set forth in section 103.
- 7 (i) International Obligations Under Trea-
- 8 TIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title
- 9 containing limitations on authority to control exports, the
- 10 Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may
- 11 impose controls on exports to a particular country or coun-
- 12 tries in order to fulfill obligations of the United States
- 13 under resolutions of the United Nations and under treaties
- 14 to which the United States is a party. The Secretary may
- 15 regulate domestic and foreign conduct consistent with the
- 16 policies of such United Nations resolutions, treaties, and
- 17 other international agreements. Such authority shall in-
- 18 clude, but not be limited to, authority to prohibit activity
- 19 such as financing, contracting, providing services, or em-
- 20 ployment, to deny access to items in the United States and
- 21 abroad, to conduct audits of records and inspections of fa-
- 22 cilities, to compel reports, and to curtail travel.
- 23 (j) Fees.—No fee may be charged in connection with
- 24 the submission or processing of an export license applica-
- 25 tion under this title.

1 SEC. 105. MULTILATERAL CONTROLS.

(u) AUIHURIIY.—		(a)	AUTHORITY.—
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- (1) In General.—In order to carry out the policies set forth in paragraphs (1), (2), (5), (13), (14), and (15) of section 103, the President may, in accordance with this section, prohibit, curtail, or require the provision of information regarding, the export of any commodities, technology, or other information subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, or exported by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, in order to implement multilateral export control regimes. The authority under this paragraph shall include, but not be limited to, the authority to regulate domestic and foreign conduct, to prohibit activity such as financing, contracting, providing services, or employment, to deny access to items in the United States and abroad, to conduct audits of records and inspections of facilities, and to compel reports. The authority granted by this subsection may not be exercised to impose unilateral controls.
 - (2) Exercise of authority.—The authority granted by this subsection shall be implemented by the Secretary, in consultation with appropriate departments and agencies.
- 25 (3) Consistency with export control re-26 Gimes.—Any provision of this title that provides that

- no authority or permission to export may be required under this title shall not apply to the extent that such a provision is inconsistent with an international
- 4 commitment of the United States under a multilateral
- 5 export control regime.
- 6 (b) Multilateral Control List.—The Secretary
- 7 shall, in consultation with appropriate departments and
- 8 agencies as provided in section 104(g), designate as part
- 9 of the control index, a multilateral control list, comprised
- 10 of the items on which export controls are in effect under
- 11 this section.
- 12 (c) Export Licensing Policies.—The President
- 13 shall ensure that steps are taken to increase the degree to
- 14 which the licensing requirements of other export regime
- 15 members are harmonized with the licensing requirements
- 16 maintained by the Secretary in controlling items under this
- 17 section.
- 18 (d) Multilateral Control Regimes.—
- 19 (1) Policy.—In order to carry out the policies
- set forth in section 103, the Secretary of State, in con-
- 21 sultation with appropriate departments and agencies,
- should seek multilateral arrangements that are in-
- 23 tended to secure effective achievement of these policies
- and, in so doing, also establish fairer and more pre-

1	dictable competitive opportunities for United States
2	exporters.
3	(2) Standards for national systems.—In the
4	establishment and maintenance of multilateral re-
5	gimes, the Secretary of State, in consultation with
6	appropriate departments and agencies, shall take
7	steps to attain the cooperation of members of the re-
8	gimes in the effective implementation of export control
9	systems. Such systems should contain the following
10	elements:
11	(A) National laws providing enforcement
12	authorities, civil and criminal penalties, and
13	statutes of limitations sufficient to deter poten-
14	tial violations and punish violators.
15	(B) A program to evaluate export license
16	applications that includes sufficient technical ex-
17	pertise to assess the licensing status of exports
18	and ensure the reliability of end users.
19	(C) An enforcement mechanism that pro-
20	vides authority for trained enforcement officers
21	to investigate and prevent illegal exports.

(D) A system of export control documenta-

tion to verify the movement of items.

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1	(E) Procedures for the coordination and ex-
2	change of information concerning licensing, end
3	users, and enforcement.
4	(F) Adequate national resources devoted to
5	carrying out subparagraphs (A) through (E).
6	(3) Standards for multilateral regimes.—
7	In the establishment and maintenance of multilateral
8	regimes, the Secretary of State, in consultation with
9	appropriate departments and agencies, should seek,
10	consistent with the policies set forth in section 103,
11	the following features for the multilateral control re-
12	gimes in which the United States participates:
13	(A) Full membership.—Achieve member-
14	ship of all supplier countries whose policies and
15	activities are consistent with the objectives and
16	membership criteria of the multilateral regime.
17	(B) Effective enforcement and compli-
18	ANCE.—Promote enforcement and compliance
19	with the rules and guidelines of the members of
20	the regime through maintenance of an effective
21	$control\ list.$
22	(C) Public understanding.—Enhance
23	public understanding of each regime's purpose
24	and procedures.

- (D) Effective implementation procedures for effective implementation of the rules and guidelines of the regime through uniform and consistent interpretations of export controls agreed to by the governments participating in the regime.
 - (E) Enhanced cooperation among reference to enhance cooperation among members of the regime in obtaining the agreement of governments outside the regime to restrict the export of items controlled by the regime, to establish an ongoing mechanism in the regime to coordinate planning and implementation of export control measures related to such agreements, and to remove items from the list of items controlled by the regime if the control of such items no longer serves the objectives of the members of the regime.
 - (F) PERIODIC HIGH-LEVEL MEETINGS.—
 Conduct periodic meetings of high-level representatives of participating governments for the purpose of coordinating export control policies and issuing policy guidance to members of the regime.

1	(G) COMMON LIST OF CONTROLLED
2	items.—Reach agreement on a common list of
3	items controlled by the regime.
4	(H) Treatment of certain countries.—
5	Prevent the export or diversion of the most sen-
6	sitive items to countries whose activities are
7	threatening to the national security of the United
8	States or its allies.
9	(I) Disclosure of nonproprietary in-
10	FORMATION.—Promote transparency and timely
11	disclosure of nonproprietary information with
12	respect to the transfers of sensitive dual-use com-
13	modities and technologies, when appropriate, for
14	the purpose of developing common understand-
15	ings of the risks to international peace and re-
16	gional security associated with such transfers
17	and to coordinate national control policies to
18	combat those risks.
19	(e) Incentives for Partnership.—Consistent with
20	the policies of this title and consistent with the objectives,
21	rules, and guidelines of the individual regime—
22	(1) the Secretary, in consultation with appro-
23	priate departments and agencies, may provide for ex-
24	ports free of license requirements to and among mem-

1	bers of a multilateral regime for items subject to con-
2	trols under such a multilateral regime; and
3	(2) the Secretary, in consultation with appro-
4	priate departments and agencies, may adjust licens-
5	ing policies with respect to a particular country or
6	entity for access to items controlled under this title to
7	the extent of the adherence of that country or entity
8	to the export control policies of this section.
9	Actions by the Secretary under paragraphs (1) and (2)
10	shall be consistent with the requirements of section
11	111(a)(1)(C).
12	(f) Transparency of Multilateral Control Re-
13	GIMES.—
14	(1) Publication of information on each ex-
15	ISTING REGIME.—Within 6 months after the date of
16	the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, to the
17	extent doing so is not inconsistent with arrangements
18	in multilateral export control regimes, publish in the
19	Federal Register the following information with re-
20	spect to each multilateral control regime existing on
21	the date of the enactment of this Act:
22	(A) Purposes of the control regime.
23	(B) Members of the regime.
24	(C) Licensing policy.

1	(D) Items subject to the controls under the
2	regime, together with all public notes, under-
3	standings, and other aspects of the agreement of
4	the regime, and all changes thereto.
5	(E) Any countries, end uses, or end users
6	that are subject to the controls.
7	(F) Rules of interpretation.
8	(G) Major policy actions.
9	(H) The rules and procedures of the regime
10	for establishing and modifying any matter de-
11	scribed in subparagraphs (A) through (G) and
12	for reviewing export license applications.
13	(2) New regimes.—Within 2 months after the
14	United States joins or organizes a new export control
15	regime, the Secretary shall, to the extent doing so is
16	not inconsistent with arrangements in the regime,
17	publish the information described in subparagraphs
18	(A) through (H) of paragraph (1) with respect to that
19	regime.
20	(3) Publication of Changes.—Within 2
21	months after the applicable regime adopts any
22	changes in the information published under this sub-
23	section, the Secretary shall, to the extent doing so is
24	not inconsistent with arrangements in the regime,

publish such changes in the Federal Register.

(q) Review of Controlled Items.—

- (1) In General.—Under the policy guidance of the Export Control Policy Committee established in section 114(c), and consistent with the procedures in section 104(g), the Secretary shall review all items on the multilateral control list maintained under subsection (b) at least every 2 years, except that the Secretary shall review annually whether the policy set forth in section 103(12) is being achieved. At the conclusion of each review, the Secretary shall decide whether to maintain or remove items from the multilateral control list, maintain, change, or eliminate the specifications, performance thresholds, or licensing requirements on items on the list, or add items to the list.
- (2) Considerations.—In conducting the review, the Secretary shall—
 - (A) consult with the Secretary of Defense concerning militarily critical technologies;
 - (B) consult with the appropriate export advisory committees appointed under section 104(f) and consider recommendations of such committees with respect to proposed changes in the multilateral control list:

1	(C) consider whether controlled items or
2	their equivalent are so widely available in the
3	United States (in terms of quantity, cost, and
4	means of sale and delivery) that the requirement
5	for a license is ineffective in achieving the pur-
6	pose of the control;
7	(D) consider whether the differences between
8	the export controls of the United States and that
9	of governments of foreign suppliers or competing
10	items effectively has placed or will place the
11	United States exporter at a significant commer-
12	cial disadvantage with respect to its competitors
13	abroad, and has placed, or will place, employ-
14	ment in the United States in jeopardy;
15	(E) consider the results of determinations
16	made under section 114(k); and
17	(F) consider comments received pursuant to
18	the notice of review provided under paragraph
19	(3)(A).
20	(3) Procedures.—
21	(A) Notice of Review.—Before beginning
22	each review under this subsection, the Secretary
23	shall publish a notice of that review in the Fed-

eral Register and shall provide a 30-day period

for comments and submission of data, including
 by exporters and other interested parties.

(B) Proposals to export control regime.

(B) Proposals to export control requirement under the substitution of a licensing requirement under this paragraph is inconsistent with the control lists, guidelines, or the licensing requirements of, an export control regime, the Secretary of State shall propose such revision to that regime. Such revision shall become effective only to the extent such revision is agreed to by the export control regime.

(C) Publication of Revisions.—The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register any revisions in the list, with an explanation of the reasons for the revisions.

17 SEC. 106. EMERGENCY CONTROLS.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) In GENERAL.—In order to carry out the policy set forth in paragraphs (1), (2), (6), (8), (14), and (15) of section 103, the President may, in accordance with the provisions of this section, unilaterally prohibit, curtail, or require the provision of information regarding the export of any commodity, technology, or other information subject to the jurisdiction of the

United States or exported by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The authority under this paragraph shall include, but not be limited to, the authority to regulate domestic and foreign conduct, to prohibit activity such as financing, contracting, providing services, or employment, to deny access to items in the United States and abroad, to conduct audits of records and inspections of facilities, and to compel reports.

(2) Exercise of Authority.—The authority contained in this section shall be exercised by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and such other departments and agencies as the President considers appropriate, and consistent with the procedures in section 104(g).

(3) Expiration of controls.—

(A) In General.—Any controls imposed under this section shall expire 12 months after they are imposed, unless they are terminated earlier by the President or unless they are extended under this section, except that such controls may be adopted as multilateral controls under section 105 or included in an embargo that is imposed by the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, the

Trading with the Enemy Act, or other provision of law other than this title. Any extension or subsequent extension of the controls under this section shall be for a period of not more than 1 year each. The controls shall expire at the end of each such extension unless they are terminated earlier by the President or unless they are further extended under this section, except that such controls may be adopted as multilateral controls under section 105 or included in an embargo described in the first sentence of this subparagraph.

- (B) Exception for multilateral agree-Ments.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to controls imposed by the President in order to fulfill obligations of the United States under resolutions of the United Nations or under treaties to which the United States is a party. If such a resolution or treaty ceases to be in effect, controls imposed by the President pursuant to such resolution or treaty shall immediately cease to be in effect.
- (4) Criteria.—Controls may be imposed, expanded, or extended under this section only if the President determines that—

1	(A) the controls are necessary to further sig-
2	nificantly the nonproliferation, national secu-
3	rity, or foreign policies of the United States pro-
4	vided in section 103, the objective of the controls
5	is in the overall national interest of the United
6	States, and reasonable alternative means to the
7	controls are not available;
8	(B) the controls are likely to make substan-
9	tial progress toward achieving the intended pur-
10	pose of—
11	(i) changing, modifying, or constrain-
12	ing the undesirable conduct or policies of
13	the country to which the controls apply;
14	(ii) denying access by the country to
15	controlled items from all sources;
16	(iii) establishing multilateral coopera-
17	tion to deny the country access to controlled
18	items from all sources; or
19	(iv) denying exports or assistance that
20	significantly contributes to the proliferation
21	of weapons of mass destruction or other im-
22	portant military capabilities, terrorism, or
23	human rights abuses;
24	(C) the proposed controls are compatible
25	with the foreign policy objectives of the United

- States and with overall United States policy toward the country to which the controls apply;
 - (D) the reaction of other countries to the imposition, expansion, or extension of such export controls by the United States is not likely to render the controls ineffective in achieving the intended purpose or to be counter-productive to United States policy interests;
 - (E) the effect of the proposed controls on the export performance of the United States, the competitive position of the United States as a supplier of items, or on the economic well-being of individual United States companies and their employees and communities does not exceed the benefit to the United States foreign policy, non-proliferation, or national security interests; and (F) the United States has the ability to en-
- 19 (b) Consultation With Industry.—The Secretary 20 shall consult with and seek advice from affected United 21 States industries and export advisory committees appointed 22 under section 104(f) before the imposition, expansion, or ex-23 tension of any export control under this section.

force the proposed controls effectively.

24 (c) Consultation With Other Countries.—When 25 expanding or extending export controls under this section

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1	(unless such action is taken under subsection (a)(3)(B)), the
2	Secretary of State, in consultation with appropriate de-
3	partments and agencies, shall, at the earliest appropriate
4	opportunity, consult with the countries with which the
5	United States maintains export controls cooperatively, and
6	with other countries, as appropriate, to advise them of the
7	reasons for the action and to urge them to adopt similar
8	controls.
9	(d) Consultations With the Congress.—
10	(1) Consultations.—The Secretary may im-
11	pose, expand, or extend export controls under this sec-
12	tion only after consultation with the Congress, includ-
13	ing the Committee on International Relations of the
14	House of Representatives and the Committee on
15	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.
16	(2) Reports.—The Secretary may not impose
17	or expand controls under subsection (a) until the Sec-
18	retary has submitted to the Congress a report—
19	(A) addressing each of the criteria set forth
20	$in \ subsection \ (a)(4);$
21	(B) specifying the purpose of the controls;
22	(C) describing the nature, the subjects, and
23	the results of, or plans for, the consultation with
24	industry under subsection (b) and with other
25	countries under subsection (c);

1	(D) specifying the nature and results of any
2	alternative means attempted to achieve the objec-
3	tives of the controls, or the reasons for imposing
4	or expanding the controls without attempting
5	any such alternative means; and
6	(E) describing the availability from other
7	countries of items comparable to the items sub-
8	ject to the controls, and describing the nature
9	and results of the efforts made to secure the co-
10	operation of foreign governments in controlling
11	the foreign availability of such comparable items.
12	Such report shall also indicate how such controls will
13	further significantly the policies of the United States
14	as set forth in section 103 or will further its declared
15	$international\ obligations.$
16	(e) Seeking Multilateral Support for Unilat-
17	ERAL CONTROLS.—The Secretary of State, in consultation
18	with appropriate departments and agencies, shall have a
19	continuing duty to seek support for controls imposed under
20	this section by other countries and by effective multilateral
21	control regimes.
22	(f) Procedures and Limitations on Emergency
23	Controls.—
24	(1) Cessation of emergency controls.—

1	(A) In general.—Controls imposed under
2	this section on commodities, technology, or other
3	information shall cease to be in effect imme-
4	diately upon—
5	(i) the imposition of similarly restric-
6	tive controls under section 105 on the same
7	commodities, technology, or information to
8	the country or end user, or for the end use,
9	with respect to which the controls were im-
10	posed under this section; or
11	(ii) the imposition of an embargo,
12	under the International Emergency Eco-
13	nomic Powers Act, the Trading with the
14	Enemy Act, or other provision of law, on
15	exports to, and imports from the country
16	with respect to which the controls were im-
17	posed under this section.
18	(B) Conversion to multilateral agree-
19	MENTS.—If the President imposes controls on
20	commodities, technology, or other information to
21	a country or end user, or for an end use, under
22	this section in order to fulfill obligations of the
23	United States under resolutions of the United
24	Nations or under a treaty to which the United

States is a party, any equivalent controls im-

posed prior thereto under this section on the same commodities, technology, or information to the same country or end user, or for the same end use, shall immediately cease to be in effect.

(2) Limitations on Reimposition.—Controls which have ceased to be in effect under subsection (a)(3), and which have not been extended under subsection (g), may not be reimposed by the President under subsection (a) for a period of 6 months beginning on the date on which the original controls expire, unless the President determines that reimposition of controls is warranted due to significant changes in circumstances since the expiration of the controls.

(g) Extension of Emergency Controls.—

(1) REPORT.—If the President decides to extend controls imposed under subsection (a), which are due to expire under subsection (a)(3), the President shall, not later than 30 calendar days before the expiration of such controls, transmit to the Congress a report on the proposed extension, setting forth the reasons for the proposed extension in detail and specifying the period of time, which may not exceed 1 year, for which the controls are proposed to be extended. In particular, such report shall—

1	(A) contain determinations by the Presi-
2	dent—
3	(i) that the controls are likely to con-
4	tinue to make substantial progress toward
5	achieving the intended purpose of—
6	(I) changing, modifying, or con-
7	straining the undesirable conduct or
8	policies of the country to which the
9	$controls\ apply;$
10	(II) denying access by the country
11	to controlled items from all sources;
12	(III) establishing multilateral co-
13	operation to deny the country access to
14	controlled items from all sources; or
15	(IV) denying exports or assistance
16	that significantly contributes to the
17	proliferation of weapons of mass de-
18	struction or other important military
19	capabilities, terrorism, or human
20	rights abuses;
21	(ii) that the impact of the controls has
22	been compatible with the foreign policy ob-
23	jectives of the United States and with over-
24	all United States policy toward the con-
25	$trolled\ country;$

1	(iii) that the reaction of other countries
2	to the imposition or expansion of the con-
3	trols by the United States has not rendered
4	the controls ineffective in achieving the in-
5	tended purpose and have not been counter-
6	productive to United States policy interests;
7	(iv) that the effect of the controls on the
8	export performance of the United States, the
9	competitive position of the United States as
10	a supplier of items, and the economic well-
11	being of individual United States compa-
12	nies and their employees and communities
13	has not exceeded the benefit to the United
14	States foreign policy, nonproliferation, or
15	national security interests; and
16	(v) that the United States has enforced
17	$the\ controls\ effectively.$
18	(2) Further extensions of controls.—If,
19	upon the expiration of the controls extended under
20	this subsection, the President determines that a fur-
21	ther extension of emergency controls for an additional
22	period of time of not more than 1 year is necessary,
23	paragraph (1) shall apply to such further extension.
24	(h) Effect on Other Authority.—

- (1) Embargo Authority.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the President to impose an embargo on exports to, and imports from, a specific country under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, the Trading with the Enemy Act, or other provision of law (other than this title). In any case in which the President exercises any such authority to impose an embargo, the requirements of this section shall not apply for so long as such embargo is in effect.
 - (2) EFFECT ON EXISTING EMBARGOES.—(A) Nothing in this section affects the authorities conferred upon the President by section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, which were being exercised with respect to a country on July 1, 1977, as a result of a national emergency declared by the President before that date, and are being exercised on the date of the enactment of this Act.
 - (B) Nothing in this section affects the authorities conferred upon the President by the International Economic Powers Act or other provision of law (other than the Export Administration Act of 1979), which were being exercised with respect to a country before the date of the enactment of this Act as a result of a national emergency declared by the President before

1	that date, and are being exercised with respect to such
2	country on such date of enactment.
3	(i) Countries Supporting International Terror-
4	ISM.—
5	(1) Prohibition on exports.—(A) No export
6	described in subparagraph (B) may be made to any
7	country the government of which the Secretary of
8	State has determined has repeatedly provided support
9	for acts of international terrorism.
10	(B) The exports referred to in subparagraph (A)
11	are—
12	(i) of any commodity or technology the ex-
13	port of which is controlled under this title pursu-
14	ant to the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Missile
15	Technology Control Regime, or the Australia
16	Group, or controlled under this title pursuant to
17	section 309(c) of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation
18	Act of 1978,
19	(ii) of any other commodity or technology
20	the export of which is controlled under this title
21	pursuant to multilateral export control regimes
22	in which the United States participates, and
23	(iii) of any commodity or technology which
24	could make a significant contribution to the
25	military potential of a country described in sub-

paragraph (A), including its military logistics
capability, or could enhance the ability of such
country to support acts of international terrorism,

other than food, medicine, or medical supplies that the President determines will be used only for humanitarian purposes. An individual validated license shall be required for the export under this subparagraph of any such food, medicine, or medical supplies.

- (C) Subsections (a)(3) and (b) shall not apply to exports prohibited or restricted under this subsection.
- (D)(i) The Secretary shall maintain a list of commodities and technology described in subparagraph (B)(iii). The Secretary shall review the list of items on that list at least annually. At the conclusion of the review, the Secretary shall determine whether to remove items from the list, change the specifications of items on the list, or add items to the list, in order to ensure that the items on the list meet the requirements of subparagraph (B)(iii).
- (ii) The procedures set forth in subparagraphs
 (A) and (C) of section 105(g)(3) shall apply to reviews under clause (i) of the list of items described in subparagraph (B)(iii) to the same extent as such sec-

- tion applies to reviews of the control list under section
 105(g).
 - (2) Notification of congress of licenses
 Issued.—The Secretary and the Secretary of State
 shall notify the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
 Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate at least 30 days before issuing any
 license under this title for exports to a country the
 government of which the Secretary of State has determined has repeatedly provided support for acts of
 international terrorism.
 - (3) Publication of Determinations.—Each determination of the Secretary of State under paragraph (1)(A) shall be published in the Federal Register.
 - (4) Rescission of Determinations.—A determination made by the Secretary of State under paragraph (1)(A) may not be rescinded unless the President submits to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate—

1	(A) before the proposed rescission would
2	take effect, a report certifying that—
3	(i) there has been a fundamental
4	change in the leadership and policies of the
5	government of the country concerned;
6	(ii) that government is not supporting
7	acts of international terrorism; and
8	(iii) that government has provided as-
9	surances that it will not support acts of
10	international terrorism in the future; or
11	(B) at least 45 days before the proposed re-
12	scission would take effect, a report justifying the
13	rescission and certifying that—
14	(i) the government concerned has not
15	provided any support for international ter-
16	rorism during the preceding 6-month pe-
17	riod; and
18	(ii) the government concerned has pro-
19	vided assurances that it will not support
20	acts of international terrorism in the future.
21	(5) Waiver of prohibitions.—The President
22	may waive the prohibitions contained in paragraph
23	(1)(A) with respect to a specific transaction if—

1	(A) the President determines that the trans-
2	action is essential to the national security inter-
3	ests of the United States; and
4	(B) not less than 30 days prior to the pro-
5	posed transaction, the President—
6	(i) consults with the Committee on
7	International Relations of the House of
8	Representatives and the Committee on
9	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of
10	the Senate regarding the proposed trans-
11	action; and
12	(ii) submits to the Speaker of the
13	House of Representatives and the chairman
14	of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
15	Urban Affairs of the Senate a report con-
16	taining—
17	(I) the name of any country in-
18	volved in the proposed transaction, the
19	identity of any recipient of the items
20	to be provided pursuant to the pro-
21	posed transaction, and the anticipated
22	use of those items;
23	(II) a description of the items in-
24	volved in the proposed transaction (in-
25	cluding their market value) and the ac-

1	tual sale price at each step in the
2	transaction;
3	(III) the reasons why the proposed
4	transaction is essential to the national
5	security interests of the United States
6	and the justification for the proposed
7	transaction;
8	(IV) the date on which the pro-
9	posed transaction is expected to occur;
10	and
11	(V) the name of any foreign gov-
12	ernments involved in the proposed
13	transaction.
14	To the extent possible, the information specified in
15	clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) shall be provided in
16	$unclassified\ form.$
17	(6) Multilateral regimes.—The Secretary of
18	State, in consultation with appropriate departments
19	and agencies, shall seek support by other countries
20	and by effective multilateral control regimes of con-
21	trols imposed by this subsection.
22	(7) Effect on other laws.—The provisions of
23	this subsection do not affect any other provision of
24	law to the extent such other provision imposes greater
25	restrictions on exports to any country the government

of which the Secretary of State has determined has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism than are imposed under this subsection.

(j) Crime Control Instruments.—

(1) LICENSE REQUIRED.—Crime control and detection instruments and equipment shall be approved for export by the Secretary only pursuant to an export license. Paragraphs (3)(A) and (4) of subsection (a) shall not apply to the export controls imposed by this subsection.

(2) Concurrence of Secretary of State.—

- (A) ITEMS ON CONTROL INDEX.—Any determination of the Secretary of what commodities or technology shall be included on the control index as a result of the export restrictions imposed by this subsection shall be made with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.
- (B) ACTION ON LICENSE APPLICATION.—
 Any determination of the Secretary to approve or deny an export license application to export crime control or detection instruments or equipment shall be made with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.
- 24 (3) DISPUTE RESOLUTION.—If the Secretary of 25 State does not agree with the Secretary with respect

- to any determination under paragraph (2), the Secretary of State shall refer the matter to the President for resolution.
- 4 (4) EXCEPTIONS.—The provisions of this sub5 section shall not apply with respect to exports to
 6 countries which are members of the North Atlantic
 7 Treaty Organization or to Japan, Australia, or New
 8 Zealand, or to such other countries as the President
 9 shall designate consistent with the purposes of this
 10 subsection and section 502B of the Foreign Assistance
 11 Act of 1961.
- 12 (k) SPARE PARTS.—At the same time as the President 13 imposes or expands export controls under this section, the 14 President shall determine whether such export controls will 15 apply to replacement parts or parts in commodities subject 16 to such export controls.
- 17 (l) Effect on Other Laws.—None of the prohibi-18 tions contained in this section shall apply to any trans-19 action subject to the reporting requirements of title V of the 20 National Security Act of 1947.

21 SEC. 107. SHORT SUPPLY CONTROLS.

- 22 *(a) AUTHORITY.*—
- 23 (1) In General.—In order to carry out the pol-24 icy set forth in section 103(4), the President may pro-25 hibit or curtail the export of any commodities subject

- to the jurisdiction of the United States or exported by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. In curtailing exports to carry out the policy set forth in section 103(4), the President shall allocate a portion of export licenses on the basis of factors other than a prior history of exportation. Such factors shall include the extent to which a country engages in equitable trade practices with respect to United States commodities and treats the United States equitably in times of short supply.
 - (2) Public Participation.—Upon imposing quantitative restrictions on exports of any commodities to carry out the policy set forth in section 103(4), the Secretary shall include in a notice published in the Federal Register with respect to such restrictions an invitation to all interested parties to submit written comments within 15 days after the date of publication on the impact of such restrictions and the method of licensing used to implement them.
 - (3) LICENSE FEES.—In imposing export controls under this section, the President's authority shall include, but not be limited to, the imposition of export license fees.
- 24 (b) Monitoring.—

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(1) In General.—In order to carry out the policy set forth in section 103(4), the Secretary shall monitor exports, and contracts for exports, of any commodity when the volume of such exports in relation to domestic supply contributes, or may contribute, to an increase in domestic prices or a domestic shortage, and such price increase or shortage has, or may have, a serious adverse impact on the economy or any sector thereof. Any such monitoring shall commence at a time adequate to assure that the monitoring will result in a data base sufficient to enable policies to be developed, in accordance with section 103(4), to mitigate a short supply situation or serious inflationary price rise or, if export controls are needed, to permit imposition of such controls in a timely manner. Information which the Secretary requires to be furnished in effecting such monitoring shall be confidential, except as provided in paragraph (2).

(2) REPORTS ON MONITORING.—The results of monitoring under paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable, be aggregated and included in weekly reports setting forth, with respect to each item monitored, actual and anticipated exports, the destination by country, and the domestic and worldwide price, supply, and demand. Such reports may be made

1	monthly if the Secretary determines that there is in-
2	sufficient information to justify weekly reports.
3	(3) Consultation with secretary of en-
4	ERGY.—The Secretary shall consult with the Sec-
5	retary of Energy to determine whether monitoring or
6	export controls under this section are warranted with
7	respect to exports of facilities, machinery, or equip-
8	ment normally and principally used, or intended to
9	be used, in the production, conversion, or transpor-
10	tation of fuels and energy (except nuclear energy), in-
11	cluding, but not limited to—
12	(A) drilling rigs, platforms, and equipment;
13	(B) petroleum refineries, and natural gas
14	processing, liquefaction, and gasification plants;
15	(C) facilities for production of synthetic
16	natural gas or synthetic crude oil;
17	(D) oil and gas pipelines, pumping sta-
18	tions, and associated equipment; and
19	(E) vessels for transporting oil, gas, coal,
20	and other fuels.
21	(c) Petitions for Monitoring or Controls of
22	METALLIC MATERIALS.—
23	(1) In General.—(A) Any entity, including a
24	trade association, firm, or certified or recognized
25	union or group of workers, that is representative of

- an industry or a substantial segment of an industry that processes metallic materials capable of being recycled may transmit a written petition to the Secretary requesting the monitoring of exports or the imposition of export controls, or both, with respect to any such material, in order to carry out the policy set forth in section 103(4).
 - (B) Each petition shall be in such form as the Secretary shall prescribe and shall contain information in support of the action requested. The petition shall include any information reasonably available to the petitioner indicating that each of the criteria set forth in paragraph (3)(A) is satisfied.
 - (2) PUBLICATION OF NOTICE.—Within 15 days after receipt of any petition described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register. The notice shall—
 - (A) include the name of the material that is the subject to the petition;
 - (B) include the schedule B number of the material as set forth in the Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States;
- 24 (C) indicate whether the petition is request-25 ing that controls or monitoring, or both, be im-

1 posed with respect to the exportation of such ma-2 terial; and

(D) provide that interested persons shall have a period of 30 days beginning on the date on which the notice is published to submit to the Secretary written data, views, or arguments, with or without opportunity for oral presentation, with respect to the matter involved.

At the request of the petitioner or any other entity described in paragraph (1)(A) with respect to the material which is the subject of the petition, or at the request of any entity representative of producers or exporters of such material, the Secretary shall conduct public hearings with respect to the subject of the petition, in which case the 30-day period may be extended to 45 days.

(3) Determination of monitoring or controls.—(A) Within 45 days after the end of the 30-or 45-day period described in paragraph (2), as the case may be, the Secretary shall determine whether to impose monitoring or controls, or both, on the export of the material that is the subject of the petition in order to carry out the policy set forth in section 103(4). In making such determination, the Secretary shall determine whether—

1	(i) there has been a significant increase, in
2	relation to a specific period of time, in exports
3	of such material in relation to domestic supply
4	and demand;
5	(ii) there has been a significant increase in
6	domestic price of such material or a domestic
7	shortage of such material relative to demand;
8	(iii) exports of such material are as impor-
9	tant as any other cause of a domestic price in-
10	crease or shortage relative to demand found
11	under clause (ii);
12	(iv) a domestic price increase or shortage
13	relative to demand found under clause (ii) has
14	significantly adversely affected or may signifi-
15	cantly adversely affect the national economy or
16	any sector thereof, including a domestic indus-
17	try; and
18	(v) monitoring or controls, or both, are nec-
19	essary in order to carry out the policy set forth
20	in section $103(4)$.
21	(B) The Secretary shall publish in the Federal
22	Register a detailed statement of the reasons for the
23	Secretary's determination under subparagraph (A) of
24	whether to impose monitoring or controls, or both, in-

- cluding the findings of fact in support of that determination.
 - (4) Publication of Regulations.—Within 15
 days after making a determination under paragraph
 (3) to impose monitoring or controls on the export of
 a material, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal
 Register proposed regulations with respect to such
 monitoring or controls. Within 30 days after the publication of such proposed regulations, and after considering any public comments on the proposed regulations, the Secretary shall publish and implement final
 regulations with respect to such monitoring or controls.
 - (5) Consolidation of Petitions.—For purposes of publishing notices in the Federal Register and scheduling public hearings pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary may consolidate petitions, and responses to such petitions, which involve the same or related materials.
 - (6) Subsequent petitions on same material.—If a petition with respect to a particular material or group of materials has been considered in accordance with all the procedures described in this subsection, the Secretary may determine, in the absence of significantly changed circumstances, that any other

- petition with respect to the same material or group of materials which is filed within 6 months after the consideration of the prior petition has been completed does not merit complete consideration under this subsection.
 - (7) PRECEDENCE OF PROCEDURES OVER OTHER REVIEWS.—The procedures and time limits set forth in this subsection with respect to a petition filed under this subsection shall take precedence over any review undertaken at the initiative of the Secretary with respect to the same subject as that of the petition.
 - (8) Temporary controls.—The Secretary may impose monitoring or controls, on a temporary basis, on the export of a metallic material after a petition is filed under paragraph (1)(A) with respect to that material but before the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (3) with respect to that material only if—
 - (A) the failure to take such temporary actions would result in irreparable harm to the entity filing the petition, or to the national economy or segment thereof, including a domestic industry, and

- 1 (B) the Secretary considers such action to 2 be necessary to carry out the policy set forth in 3 section 103(4).
 - (9) Other authority not affected.—The authority under this subsection shall not be construed to affect the authority of the Secretary under any other provision of this title, except that if the Secretary determines, on the Secretary's own initiative, to impose monitoring or controls, or both, on the export of metallic materials capable of being recycled, under the authority of this section, the Secretary shall publish the reasons for such action in accordance with paragraphs (3) (A) and (B).
 - (10) Submission and consideration of additional informations.—Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to preclude submission on a confidential basis to the Secretary of information relevant to a decision to impose or remove monitoring or controls under the authority of this title, or to preclude consideration of such information by the Secretary in reaching decisions required under this subsection. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be construed to affect the applicability of section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code.
- 25 (d) Agricultural Commodities.—

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(1) Approval of controls by secretary of AGRICULTURE.—The authority conferred by this section shall not be exercised with respect to any agricultural commodity, including fats and oils, forest products, or animal hides or skins, without the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not approve the exercise of such authority with respect to any such commodity during any period for which the supply of such commodity is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in excess of the requirements of the domestic economy, except to the extent the President determines that the controls on such agricultural commodities are also imposed under section 106. The Secretary of Agriculture shall, by exercising the authority which the Secretary of Agriculture has under other applicable provisions of law, collect data with respect to export sales of animal hides and skins.

(2) Protection of Stored commodities from Future controls.—Upon approval of the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, agricultural commodities purchased by or for use in a foreign country may remain in the United States for export at a later date free from any quantitative limitations on export which may be imposed to carry out

1	the policy set forth in section 103(4) subsequent to
2	such approval. The Secretary may not grant such ap-
3	proval unless the Secretary receives adequate assur-
4	ance and, in conjunction with the Secretary of Agri-
5	culture, finds—
6	(A) that such commodities will eventually
7	$be\ exported,$
8	(B) that neither the sale nor export thereof
9	will result in an excessive drain of scarce mate-
10	rial and have a serious domestic inflationary
11	impact,
12	(C) that storage of such commodities in the
13	United States will not unduly limit the space
14	available for storage of domestically owned com-
15	modities, and
16	(D) that the purpose of such storage is to es-
17	tablish a reserve of such commodities for later
18	use, not including resale to or use by another
19	country.
20	The Secretary may issue such regulations as may be
21	necessary to carry out this paragraph.
22	(3) Procedures for imposing controls.—
23	(A) If the President imposes export controls on any
24	agricultural commodity under section 106 or this sec-
25	tion, the President shall immediately transmit a re-

- 1 port on such action to the Congress, setting forth the 2 reasons for the controls in detail and specifying the 3 period of time, which may not exceed 1 year, that the 4 controls are proposed to be in effect. If the Congress, 5 within 60 days after the date of the receipt of the re-6 port, adopts a joint resolution pursuant to paragraph 7 (4) approving the imposition of the export controls. 8 then such controls shall remain in effect for the period 9 specified in the report, or until terminated by the 10 President, whichever occurs first. If the Congress, 11 within 60 days after the date of its receipt of such re-12 port, fails to adopt a joint resolution approving such controls, then such controls shall cease to be effective 13 14 upon the expiration of that 60-day period.
 - (B) The provisions of subparagraph (A) and paragraph (4) shall not apply to export controls—
 - (i) which are extended under this title if the controls, when imposed, were approved by the Congress under subparagraph (A) and paragraph (4); or
 - (ii) which are imposed with respect to a country as part of the prohibition or curtailment of all exports to that country.
- 24 (4) EXPEDITED PROCEDURES.—(A) For pur-25 poses of this paragraph, the term "joint resolution"

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means only a joint resolution the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That pursuant to section 107(d)(3) of the Export Administration Act of 1996, the President may impose export controls as specified in the report submitted to the Congress on _____.", with the blank space being filled with the appropriate date.

(B) On the day on which a report is submitted to the House of Representatives and the Senate under paragraph (3), a joint resolution with respect to the export controls specified in such report shall be introduced (by request) in the House by the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, for the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee, or by Members of the House designated by the chairman and ranking minority member; and shall be introduced (by request) in the Senate by the majority leader of the Senate, for the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate, or by Members of the Senate designated by the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate. If either House is not in session on the day on which such a report is submitted, the joint resolution shall be introduced in that House, as provided in the preceding sentence, on the first day thereafter on which that House is in session.

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- (C) If the committee of either House to which a joint resolution has been referred has not reported the joint resolution at the end of 30 days after its referral, the committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the resolution or of any other joint resolution introduced with respect to the same matter.
- (D) A joint resolution under this paragraph shall be considered in the Senate in accordance with the provisions of section 601(b)(4) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976. For the purpose of expediting the consideration and passage of joint resolutions reported or discharged pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph, it shall be in order for the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives to present for consideration a resolution of the House of Representatives providing procedures for the immediate consideration of a joint resolution under this paragraph which may be similar, if applicable, to the procedure set forth in section 601(b)(4) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976.
- (E) In the case of a joint resolution described in subparagraph (A), if, before the passage by one House of a joint resolution of that House, that House re-

- 1 ceives a resolution with respect to the same matter 2 from the other House, then—
- 3 (i) the procedure in that House shall be the 4 same as if no joint resolution has been received 5 from the other House; but
 - (ii) the vote on final passage shall be on the joint resolution of the other House.
 - (5) COMPUTATION OF TIME PERIODS.—In the computation of the period of 60 days referred to in paragraph (3)(A) and the period of 30 days referred to in paragraph (4)(C), there shall be excluded the days on which either House of Congress is not in session because of an adjournment of more than 3 days to a day certain or because of an adjournment of the Congress sine die.

(e) Barter Agreements.—

(1) Exemption from controls.—The exportation pursuant to a barter agreement of any commodities which may lawfully be exported from the United States, for any commodities which may lawfully be imported into the United States, may be exempted, in accordance with paragraph (2), from any quantitative limitation on exports (other than any reporting requirement) imposed to carry out the policy set forth in section 103(4).

1	(2) Criteria for exemption.—The Secretary
2	shall grant an exemption under paragraph (1) if the
3	Secretary finds, after consultation with the appro-
4	priate department or agency of the United States,
5	that—
6	(A) for the period during which the barter
7	agreement is to be performed—
8	(i) the average annual quantity of the
9	commodities to be exported pursuant to the
10	barter agreement will not be required to sat-
11	isfy the average amount of such commod-
12	ities estimated to be required annually by
13	the domestic economy and will be surplus
14	$thereto;\ and$
15	(ii) the average annual quantity of the
16	commodities to be imported will be more
17	than the average amount of such commod-
18	ities estimated to be required annually to
19	supplement domestic production; and
20	(B) the parties to such barter agreement
21	have demonstrated adequately that they intend,
22	and have the capacity, to perform such barter
23	agreement.
24	(3) Definition.—For purposes of this sub-
25	section, the term "barter agreement" means any

- agreement which is made for the exchange, without monetary consideration, of any commodities produced in the United States for any commodities produced outside of the United States.
 - (4) APPLICABILITY.—This subsection shall apply only with respect to barter agreements entered into after September 30, 1979.
 - (f) Effect of Controls on Existing Contracts.—
 - (1) Western red cedar.—Any export controls imposed under section 7(i) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 or this section shall not affect any contract to harvest unprocessed western red cedar from State lands which was entered into before October 1, 1979, and the performance of which would make the red cedar available for export.
 - (2) OTHER CONTROLS.—Any export controls imposed under this section on any agricultural commodity (including fats, oils, forest products, and animal hides and skins), or on any fishery product, shall not affect any contract to export entered into before the date on which such controls are imposed. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "contract to export" includes, but is not limited to, an export sales agreement and an agreement to invest in an enterprise

- 1 which involves the export of commodities or tech-
- 2 nology.
- 3 (g) Oil Exports for Use by United States Mili-
- 4 TARY FACILITIES.—For purposes of this section, and for
- 5 purposes of any export controls imposed under this title,
- 6 shipments of crude oil, refined petroleum products, or par-
- 7 tially refined petroleum products from the United States
- 8 for use by the Department of Defense or United States-sup-
- 9 ported installations or facilities shall not be considered to
- 10 be exports.

11 SEC. 108. FOREIGN BOYCOTTS.

- 12 (a) Prohibitions and Exceptions.—
- 13 (1) Prohibitions.—In order to carry out the
- policies set forth in section 103(9), the President shall
- issue regulations prohibiting any United States per-
- son, with respect to that person's activities in the
- interstate or foreign commerce of the United States,
- from taking or knowingly agreeing to take any of the
- 19 following actions with intent to comply with, further,
- or support any boycott fostered or imposed by a for-
- 21 eign country against a country which is friendly to
- 22 the United States and which is not itself the object of
- any form of boycott pursuant to United States law or
- 24 regulation:

- 1 (A) Refusing, or requiring any other person 2 to refuse, to do business with or in the boycotted country, with any business concern organized 3 4 under the laws of the boycotted country, with 5 any national or resident of the boycotted coun-6 try, or with any other person, pursuant to an 7 agreement with, a requirement of, or a request 8 from or on behalf of the boycotting country. The 9 mere absence of a business relationship with or 10 in the boycotted country, with any business concern organized under the laws of the boycotted 12 country, with any national or resident of the 13 boycotted country, or with any other person, does 14 not indicate the existence of the intent required 15 to establish a violation of regulations issued to 16 carry out this subparagraph.
 - (B) Refusing, or requiring any other person to refuse, to employ or otherwise discriminating against any United States person on the basis of the race, religion, sex, or national origin of that person or of any owner, officer, director, or employee of such person.
 - (C) Furnishing information with respect to the race, religion, sex, or national origin of any

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United States person or of any owner, officer, director, or employee of such person.

- (D) Furnishing information about whether any person has, has had, or proposes to have any business relationship (including a relationship by way of sale, purchase, legal or commercial representation, shipping or other transport, insurance, investment, or supply) with or in the boycotted country, with any business concern organized under the laws of the boycotted country, with any national or resident of the boycotted country, or with any other person that is known or believed to be restricted from having any business relationship with or in the boycotting country. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit the furnishing of normal business information in a commercial context as defined by the Secretary.
- (E) Furnishing information about whether any person is a member of, has made a contribution to, or is otherwise associated with or involved in the activities of any charitable or fraternal organization which supports the boycotted country.
- (F) Paying, honoring, confirming, or otherwise implementing a letter of credit which con-

1	tains any condition or requirement compliance
2	with which is prohibited by regulations issued
3	pursuant to this paragraph, and no United
4	States person shall, as a result of the application
5	of this paragraph, be obligated to pay or other-
6	wise honor or implement such letter of credit.
7	(2) Exceptions.—Regulations issued pursuant
8	to paragraph (1) shall provide exceptions for—
9	(A) complying or agreeing to comply with
10	requirements—
11	(i) prohibiting the import of commod-
12	ities or services from the boycotted country
13	or commodities produced or services pro-
14	vided by any business concern organized
15	under the laws of the boycotted country or
16	by nationals or residents of the boycotted
17	$country;\ or$
18	(ii) prohibiting the shipment of com-
19	modities to the boycotting country on a car-
20	rier of the boycotted country, or by a route
21	other than that prescribed by the boycotting
22	country or the recipient of the shipment;
23	(B) complying or agreeing to comply with
24	import and shipping document requirements
25	with respect to the country of origin, the name

of the carrier and route of shipment, the name of the supplier of the shipment, or the name of the provider of other services, except that no information knowingly furnished or conveyed in response to such requirements may be stated in negative, blacklisting, or similar exclusionary terms, other than with respect to carriers or route of shipment as may be permitted by such regulations in order to comply with precautionary requirements protecting against war risks and confiscation;

- (C) complying or agreeing to comply in the normal course of business with the unilateral and specific selection by a boycotting country, or national or resident thereof, of carriers, insurers, suppliers of services to be performed within the boycotting country, or specific commodities which, in the normal course of business, are identifiable by source when imported into the boycotting country;
- (D) complying or agreeing to comply with export requirements of the boycotting country relating to shipments or transshipment of exports to the boycotted country, to any business concern of or organized under the laws of the boycotted

country, or to any national or resident of the boycotted country;

- (E) compliance by an individual or agreement by an individual to comply with the immigration or passport requirements of any country with respect to such individual or any member of such individual's family or with requests for information regarding requirements of employment of such individual within the boycotting country; and
- (F) compliance by a United States person resident in a foreign country or agreement by such person to comply with the laws of the country with respect to such person's activities exclusively therein, and such regulations may contain exceptions for such resident complying with the laws or regulations of the foreign country governing imports into such country of trademarked, trade named, or similarly specifically identifiable products, or components of products for such person's own use, including the performance of contractual services within that country, as may be defined by such regulations.
- (3) Limitation on exceptions.—Regulations issued pursuant to paragraphs (2)(C) and (2)(F)

- shall not provide exceptions from paragraphs (1)(B)
 and (1)(C).
 - (4) Antitrust and civil rights laws not affected.—Nothing in the subsection may be construed to supersede or limit the operation of the antitrust or civil rights laws of the United States.
 - transaction or activity undertaken, by or through a United States person or any other person, with intent to evade the provisions of this section as implemented by the regulations issued pursuant to this subsection, and such regulations shall expressly provide that the exceptions set forth in paragraph (2) shall not permit activities or agreements (expressed or implied by a course of conduct, including a pattern of responses) otherwise prohibited, which are not within the intent of such exceptions.

(b) Additional Regulations and Reports.—

- (1) REGULATIONS.—In addition to the regulations issued pursuant to subsection (a), regulations issued under section 106 shall implement the policies set forth in section 103(9).
- (2) Reports by United States persons.—
 Such regulations shall require that any United States
 person receiving a request for the furnishing of infor-

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mation, the entering into or implementing of agreements, or the taking of any other action referred to in section 103(9) shall report that fact to the Secretary, together with such other information concerning such request as the Secretary may require, for such action as the Secretary considers appropriate for carrying out the policies of that section. Such person shall also report to the Secretary whether such person intends to comply and whether such person has complied with such request. Any report filed pursuant to this paragraph shall be made available promptly for public inspection and copying, except that information regarding the quantity, description, and value of any commodities or technology to which such report relates may be kept confidential if the Secretary determines that disclosure thereof would place the United States person involved at a competitive disadvantage. The Secretary shall periodically transmit summaries of the information contained in such reports to the Secretary of State for such action as the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary, considers appropriate for carrying out the policies set forth in section 103(9).

1	(c) Preemption.—The provisions of this section and
2	the regulations issued under this section shall preempt any
3	law, rule, or regulation which—
4	(1) is a law, rule, or regulation of any of the sev-
5	eral States or the District of Columbia, or any of the
6	territories or possessions of the United States, or of
7	any governmental subdivision thereof; and
8	(2) pertains to participation in, compliance
9	with, implementation of, or the furnishing of infor-
10	mation regarding restrictive trade practices or boy-
11	cotts fostered or imposed by foreign countries against
12	other countries.
13	SEC. 109. PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING EXPORT LICENSE
	SEC. 109. PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING EXPORT LICENSE APPLICATIONS; OTHER INQUIRIES.
13 14 15	
14	APPLICATIONS; OTHER INQUIRIES.
14 15	APPLICATIONS; OTHER INQUIRIES. (a) Primary Responsibility of the Secretary.—
14 15 16	APPLICATIONS; OTHER INQUIRIES. (a) PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECRETARY.— (1) IN GENERAL.—All export license applications
14 15 16 17 18	APPLICATIONS; OTHER INQUIRIES. (a) PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECRETARY.— (1) IN GENERAL.—All export license applications required under this title shall be submitted by the ap-
14 15 16 17	APPLICATIONS; OTHER INQUIRIES. (a) PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECRETARY.— (1) IN GENERAL.—All export license applications required under this title shall be submitted by the applicant to the Secretary. Subject to the procedures
14 15 16 17 18	APPLICATIONS; OTHER INQUIRIES. (a) PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECRETARY.— (1) IN GENERAL.—All export license applications required under this title shall be submitted by the applicant to the Secretary. Subject to the procedures provided in this section—
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	APPLICATIONS; OTHER INQUIRIES. (a) PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECRETARY.— (1) IN GENERAL.—All export license applications required under this title shall be submitted by the applicant to the Secretary. Subject to the procedures provided in this section— (A) if referral of an application to other de-
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	APPLICATIONS; OTHER INQUIRIES. (a) PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECRETARY.— (1) IN GENERAL.—All export license applications required under this title shall be submitted by the applicant to the Secretary. Subject to the procedures provided in this section— (A) if referral of an application to other departments or agencies for review is not required,

1	(B) if referral of the application to other de-
2	partments or agencies for review is required, the
3	Secretary shall, within 30 days after referral of
4	any such application to other departments or
5	agencies—
6	(i) issue a license;
7	(ii) notify the applicant of the intent
8	to deny the application; or
9	(iii) ensure that the application is sub-
10	ject to the interagency resolution process set
11	forth in subsection (d).
12	(2) Recommendations of other agencies.—
13	The Secretary shall seek information and rec-
14	ommendations from the Department of Defense and
15	other departments and agencies of the United States
16	that are identified by the President as being con-
17	cerned with factors having an important bearing on
18	exports administered under this title. Such depart-
19	ments and agencies shall cooperate fully and prompt-
20	ly in rendering information and recommendations.
21	(3) Procedures.—In guidance and regulations
22	that implement this section, the Secretary shall de-
23	scribe the procedures required by this section, the re-
24	sponsibilities of the Secretary and of other depart-
25	ments and agencies in reviewing applications, the

- rights of the applicant, and other relevant matters affecting the review of license applications.
 - (4) CALCULATION OF PROCESSING TIMES.—In calculating the processing times set forth in this section, the Secretary shall use calendar days, except that if the final day for a required action falls on a weekend or holiday, that action shall be taken no later than the following business day.
 - (5) RELIABILITY OF PARTIES.—In reviewing applications for export licenses, the Secretary may in each case consider the reliability of the parties to the proposed export. In making such an evaluation, the Secretary may consider all sources of information, including results of other United States Government actions, such as actions by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, investigations of diversions from authorized end uses or end users, and intelligence information, except that the consideration of such information in connection with the evaluation of the reliability of parties shall not authorize the direct or indirect disclosure of classified information or sources and methods of gathering classified information and shall not confer a right on private parties to have access to classified information.
 - (b) Initial Screening.—

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1	(1) Upon receipt of application.—Upon re-
2	ceipt of an export license application, the Secretary
3	shall enter and maintain in the records of the Depart-
4	ment of Commerce information regarding the receipt
5	and status of the application.
6	(2) Initial procedures.—Promptly upon re-
7	ceiving any license application, the Secretary shall—
8	(A) contact the applicant if the application
9	is improperly completed or if additional infor-
10	mation is required, and hold the application for
11	a reasonable time while the applicant provides
12	the necessary corrections or information, and
13	such time shall not be included in calculating the
14	time periods prescribed in this section;
15	(B) refer the application, including all in-
16	formation submitted by the applicant, and all
17	necessary recommendations and analyses by the
18	Secretary to the Department of Defense and
19	other departments and agencies identified by the
20	President under subsection $(a)(2)$; and
21	(C) ensure that the classification stated on
22	the application for the export items is correct, re-
23	turn the application if a license is not required,
24	and, if referral to other departments or agencies

is not required, grant the application or notify

1	the applicant of the Secretary's intent to deny
2	the application.
3	In the event that the head of a department or agency
4	determines that certain types of applications need not
5	be referred to the department or agency, such depart-
6	ment or agency head shall notify the Secretary of the
7	specific types of such applications that the depart-
8	ment or agency does not wish to review.
9	(c) Action by Other Departments and Agen-
10	CIES.—
11	(1) Referral to other agencies.—The Sec-
12	retary shall promptly refer license applications to de-
13	partments and agencies under subsection (b) to make
14	recommendations and provide information to the Sec-
15	retary.
16	(2) Responsibility of referral agencies.—
17	The Department of Defense and other reviewing de-
18	partments and agencies shall organize their resources
19	and units to plan for the prompt and expeditious in-
20	ternal dissemination of export license applications, if
21	necessary, so as to avoid delays in responding to the
22	referral of applications.
23	(3) Additional information requests.—

Each department or agency to which a license appli-

cation is referred shall specify to the Secretary any

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information that is not in the application that would be required for the department or agency to make a determination with respect to the application, and the Secretary shall promptly request such information from the applicant. The time that may elapse between the date the information is requested by that department or agency and the date the information is received by that department or agency shall not be included in calculating the time periods prescribed in this section.

(4) Time Period for action by referral departments and agencies.—Within 30 days after receiving a referral of an application under this section, the department or agency concerned shall provide the Secretary with a recommendation either to approve the license or to deny the license. A recommendation that the Secretary deny a license shall include a statement of reasons for the recommendation that are consistent with the provisions of this title, and shall cite both the specific statutory and the regulatory basis for the recommendation. A department or agency that fails to provide a recommendation in accordance with this paragraph within that 30-day period shall be deemed to have no objection to the decision of the Secretary on the application.

(d) Interagency Resolution.—

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(1) Initial resolution.—The Secretary shall establish, select the chairperson of, and determine procedures for an interagency committee to review initially all license applications on which the departments and agencies reviewing the applications under this section are not in agreement. The chairperson of such committee shall consider the recommendations of the departments and agencies reviewing a particular application and inform them of his or her decision on the application, which may include a decision that the particular application requires further consideration under the procedures established under paragraph (2). An application may also be referred to further consideration under the procedures established under paragraph (2) if an appeal from the chairperson's decision is made in writing by an official of the department or agency concerned who is appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or an officer properly acting in such capacity.

(2) Further resolution.—The President shall establish a process for the further review and determination of export license applications pursuant to a decision by the chairperson under paragraph (1) or

1	an appeal by a department or agency under para-
2	graph (1). Such process shall—
3	(A) be chaired by the Secretary or his or her
4	designee;
5	(B) ensure that license applications are re-
6	solved or referred to the President no later than
7	90 days after the date the license application is
8	initially received by the Secretary;
9	(C) provide that a department or agency
10	dissenting from the decision reached under sub-
11	paragraph (B) may appeal the decision to the
12	President; and
13	(D) provide that a department or agency
14	that fails to take a timely position, citing the
15	specific statutory and regulatory bases for a de-
16	nial, shall be deemed to have no objection to the
17	pending decision.
18	(e) Actions by the Secretary If Application De-
19	NIED.—In cases where the Secretary has determined that
20	an application should be denied, the applicant shall be in-
21	formed in writing of—
22	(1) the determination to deny;
23	(2) the specific statutory and regulatory bases for
24	the proposed denial;

- 1 (3) what, if any, modifications in or restrictions 2 on the items for which the license was sought would allow such export to be compatible with export con-3 trols imposed under this title, and which officer or employee of the Department of Commerce would be in 5 6 a position to discuss modifications or restrictions with the applicant and the specific statutory and reg-7 8 ulatory bases for imposing such modifications or restrictions: 9
 - (4) to the extent consistent with the national security and foreign policy of the United States, the specific considerations that led to the determination to deny the application; and
- 14 (5) the availability of appeal procedures.
- The Secretary shall allow the applicant 20 days to respond to the determination before the license application is denied.
- 18 (f) Exceptions From Required Time Periods.—
 19 The following actions related to processing an application
 20 shall not be included in calculating the time periods pre21 scribed in this section:
- 22 (1) AGREEMENT OF THE APPLICANT.—Delays 23 upon which the Secretary and the applicant mutually 24 agree.

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1	(2) Prelicense checks.—A prelicense check
2	that may be required to establish the identity and re-
3	liability of the recipient of items controlled under this
4	title, if—
5	(A) the need for the prelicense check is de-
6	termined by the Secretary, or by another depart-
7	ment or agency if the request for the prelicense
8	check is made by such department or agency;
9	(B) the request for the prelicense check is
10	sent by the Secretary within 5 days after the de-
11	termination that the prelicense check is required,
12	and
13	(C) the analysis of the result of the
14	prelicense check is completed by the Secretary
15	within 5 days.
16	(3) Requests for government-to-govern-
17	MENT ASSURANCES.—Any request by the Secretary or
18	another department or agency for government-to-gov-
19	ernment assurances of suitable end uses of items ap-
20	proved for export, when failure to obtain such assur-
21	ances would result in rejection of the application, if—
22	(A) the request for such assurances is sent
23	to the Secretary of State within 5 days after the
24	determination that the assurances are required.

1	(B) the Secretary of State initiates the re-
2	quest of the relevant government within 10 days
3	thereafter; and
4	(C) the license is issued within 5 days after
5	the Secretary receives the requested assurances.
6	Whenever a prelicense check described in paragraph
7	(2) and assurances described in this paragraph are
8	not requested within the time periods set forth there-
9	in, then the time expended for such prelicense check
10	or assurances shall be included in calculating the
11	time periods established by this section.
12	(4) Multilateral review.—Multilateral re-
13	view of a license application to the extent that such
14	multilateral review is required by a relevant multilat-
15	eral regime.
16	(5) Congressional notification.—Such time
17	as is required for mandatory congressional notifica-
18	tions under this title.
19	(6) Consultations.—Consultation with other
20	governments, if such consultation is provided for by
21	a relevant multilateral regime as a precondition for
22	approving a license.
23	(g) Appeals.—
24	(1) In General.—The Secretary shall establish
25	appropriate procedures for any applicant to appeal to

- the Secretary the denial of an export license application or other administrative action under this title.
 - (2) FILING OF PETITION.—In any case in which any action prescribed in this section is not taken on a license application within the time periods established by this section (except in the case of a time period extended under subsection (f) of which the applicant is notified), the applicant may file a petition with the Secretary requesting compliance with the requirements of this section. When such petition is filed, the Secretary shall take immediate steps to correct the situation giving rise to the petition and shall immediately notify the applicant of such steps.
 - days after a petition is filed under paragraph (2), the processing of the application has not been brought into conformity with the requirements of this section, or the application has been brought into conformity with such requirements but the Secretary has not so notified the applicant, the applicant may bring an action in an appropriate United States district court for an order requiring compliance with the time periods required by this section. The United States district courts shall have jurisdiction to provide such relief, as appropriate.

- 1 (h) Classification Requests and Other Inquir-2 ies.—
- 3 (1) CLASSIFICATION REQUESTS.—In any case in 4 which the Secretary receives a written request asking 5 for the proper classification of an item on the control 6 index, the Secretary shall, within 14 days after re-7 ceiving the request, inform the person making the re-8 quest of the proper classification.
- 9 (2) OTHER INQUIRIES.—In any case in which 10 the Secretary receives a written request for informa-11 tion about the applicability of licensing requirements 12 under this title to a proposed export transaction or 13 series of transactions, the Secretary shall, within 30 14 days after receiving the request, reply with that infor-15 mation to the person making the request.

16 SEC. 110. VIOLATIONS.

- 17 (a) Criminal Penalties.—
- 18 (1) VIOLATIONS BY AN INDIVIDUAL.—Except as 19 provided in paragraph (3), any individual who 20 knowingly violates or conspires to or attempts to vio-21 late any provision of this title or any regulation, li-22 cense, or order issued under this title shall be fined 23 not more than 5 times the value of the exports in-24 volved or \$500,000, whichever is greater, or impris-25 oned not more than 10 years, or both.

(2) VIOLATIONS BY A PERSON OTHER THAN AN INDIVIDUAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), any person other than an individual who knowingly violates or conspires to or attempts to violate any provision of this title or any regulation, license, or order issued under this title shall be fined not more than 10 times the value of the exports involved or \$1,000,000, whichever is greater.

(3) Antiboycott violations.—

- (A) Any individual who knowingly violates or conspires to or attempts to violate any regulation or order issued under section 108 shall be fined, for each violation, not more than 5 times the value of the exports involved or \$250,000, whichever is greater, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.
- (B) Any person other than an individual who knowingly violates or conspires to or attempts to violate any regulation or order issued under section 108 shall be fined, for each violation, not more than 5 times the value of the exports involved or \$500,000, whichever is greater.
- 23 (b) Forfeiture of Property Interest and Pro-24 ceeds.—

1	(1) Forfeiture.—Any person who is convicted
2	under subsection (a)(1) or (2) shall, in addition to
3	any other penalty, forfeit to the United States—
4	(A) any of that person's interest in, security
5	of, claim against, or property or contractual
6	rights of any kind in the commodities or tangible
7	items that were the subject of the violation;
8	(B) any of that person's interest in, security
9	of, claim against, or property or contractual
10	rights of any kind in tangible property that was
11	used in the export or attempt to export that was
12	the subject of the violation; and
13	(C) any of that person's property constitut-
14	ing, or derived from, any proceeds obtained di-
15	rectly or indirectly as a result of the violation.
16	(2) Procedures.—The procedures in any for-
17	feiture under this subsection, and the duties and au-
18	thority of the courts of the United States and the At-
19	torney General with respect to any forfeiture action
20	under this subsection or with respect to any property
21	that may be subject to forfeiture under this subsection,
22	shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 46 of
23	title 18, United States Code, to the same extent as
24	property subject to forfeiture under that chapter.
25	(c) Civil Penalties: Administrative Sanctions —

- 1 (1) CIVIL PENALTIES.—The Secretary may im-2 pose a civil penalty of not more than \$250,000 for 3 each violation of this title or any regulation, license, 4 or order issued under this title, either in addition to or in lieu of any other liability or penalty which may 5 6 be imposed, except that the civil penalty for each such 7 violation of regulations issued under section 108 may 8 not exceed \$50,000.
- 9 (2) DENIAL OF EXPORT PRIVILEGES.—The Sec10 retary may deny the export privileges of any person,
 11 including suspending or revoking the authority of any
 12 person to export or receive United States-origin com13 modities or technology subject to this title, on account
 14 of any violation of this title or any regulation, li15 cense, or order issued under this title.
- (d) Payment of Civil Penalties.—The payment of any civil penalty imposed under subsection (c) may be made a condition, for a period not exceeding 1 year after the penalty has become due but has not been paid, to the granting, restoration, or continuing validity of any export license, permission, or privilege granted or to be granted to the person upon whom such penalty is imposed. In addition, the payment of any civil penalty imposed under subsection (c) may be deferred or suspended in whole or in part for a period of time no longer than any probation pe-

1	riod (which may exceed 1 year) that may be imposed upon
2	such person. Such deferral or suspension shall not operate
3	as a bar to the collection of the penalty in the event that
4	the conditions of the suspension, deferral, or probation are
5	not fulfilled.
6	(e) Refunds.—Any amount paid in satisfaction of
7	any civil penalty imposed under subsection (c) shall be cov-
8	ered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt. The head
9	of the department or agency concerned may, in his or her
10	discretion, refund any such civil penalty imposed under
11	subsection (c), within 2 years after payment, on the ground
12	of a material error of fact or law in the imposition of the
13	penalty. Notwithstanding section 1346(a) of title 28, United
14	States Code, no action for the refund of any such penalty
15	may be maintained in any court.
16	(f) Effect of Other Convictions.—
17	(1) Denial of export privileges.—Any per-
18	son convicted of a violation of—
19	(A) this title or the Export Administration
20	Act of 1979,
21	(B) the International Emergency Economic
22	$Powers\ Act,$
23	(C) section 793, 794, or 798 of title 18,
24	United States Code,

1	(D) section 4(b) of the Internal Security Act
2	of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 783(b)),
3	(E) section 38 of the Arms Export Control
4	Act,
5	(F) section 16 of the Trading with the
6	Enemy Act (59 U.S.C. App. 16),
7	(G) any regulation, license, or order issued
8	under any provision of law listed in subpara-
9	graph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), or (F), or
10	(H) section 371 or 1001 of title 18, United
11	States Code, if in connection with the export of
12	commodities or technology controlled under this
13	title, any regulation, license or order issued
14	under the International Emergency Economic
15	Powers Act, or defense articles or defense services
16	controlled under the Arms Export Control Act,
17	may, at the discretion of the Secretary, be denied ex-
18	port privileges under this title for a period of up to
19	10 years from the date of the conviction. The Sec-
20	retary may also revoke any export license under this
21	title in which such person had an interest at the time
22	of the conviction.
23	(2) Related Persons.—The Secretary may ex-
24	ercise the authority under paragraph (1) with respect
25	to any person related, through affiliation, ownership,

- 1 control, or position of responsibility, to any person
- 2 convicted of any violation of a law set forth in para-
- 3 graph (1), upon a showing of such relationship with
- 4 the convicted person, after providing notice and op-
- 5 portunity for a hearing.
- 6 (g) Statute of Limitations.—Any proceeding in
- 7 which a civil penalty or other administrative sanction
- 8 (other than a temporary denial order) is sought under sub-
- 9 section (c) may not be instituted more than 5 years after
- 10 the date of the alleged violation, except that, in any case
- 11 in which a criminal indictment alleging a violation of this
- 12 title is returned within the time limits prescribed by law
- 13 for the institution of such action, the statute of limitations
- 14 for bringing a proceeding to impose such a civil penalty
- 15 or other administrative sanction under this title shall, upon
- 16 the return of the criminal indictment, be tolled against all
- 17 persons named as a defendant. The tolling of the statute
- 18 of limitations shall continue for a period of 6 months from
- 19 the date a conviction becomes final or the indictment is dis-
- 20 missed.
- 21 (h) Violations Defined by Regulation.—Nothing
- 22 in this section shall limit the power of the Secretary to de-
- 23 fine by regulation violations under this title.
- 24 (i) Other Authorities.—Nothing in subsection (c),
- 25 (d), (e), (f), or (g) limits—

1	(1) the availability of other administrative or ju-
2	dicial remedies with respect to violations of this title,
3	or any regulation, order, or license issued under this
4	title;
5	(2) the authority to compromise and settle ad-
6	ministrative proceedings brought with respect to any
7	such violation; or
8	(3) the authority to compromise, remit, or miti-
9	gate seizures and forfeitures pursuant to section 1(b)
10	of title VI of the Act of June 15, 1917 (22 U.S.C.
11	401(b)).
12	(j) Private Right of Action.—Any person—
13	(1) against whom an act of discrimination de-
14	scribed in section $108(a)(1)(B)$ is committed, or
15	(2) who, on account of a violation of the regula-
16	tions issued pursuant to section 108(a), loses an op-
17	portunity to engage in a commercial venture pursu-
18	ant to a contract, joint venture, or other commercial
19	transaction, including an opportunity to bid or ten-
20	der an offer for a contract,
21	may bring an action in an appropriate district court of
22	the United States against the United States person commit-
23	ting the violation, for recovery of actual damages incurred
24	on account of such act of discrimination or lost oppor-

25 tunity. In any such action the court may award punitive

1	damages. An action may be brought under this subsection
2	against a United States person whether or not the United
3	States person has been determined under this section to
4	have violated the regulations issued pursuant to section
5	108(a) on account of which the action is brought. In an
6	action brought under this subsection, unless the court finds
7	that the interests of justice require otherwise, the court shall
8	designate the substantially prevailing party or parties in
9	the action, and the remaining parties shall pay the reason-
10	able attorneys' fees of the substantially prevailing party or
11	parties in such proportion as the court shall determine.
12	SEC. 111. CONTROLLING PROLIFERATION ACTIVITY.
13	(a) Proliferation Controls.—
14	(1) Missile technology controls.—The Sec-
15	retary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense
16	and the heads of other appropriate departments and
17	agencies and consistent with sections 103 and
18	104(g)—
19	(A) shall establish and maintain, as part of
20	the control index established under section
21	104(b), dual-use items on the MTCR Annex;
22	(B) may include, as part of the control
23	index established under section 104(b), items
24	that—

1	(i) would make a material contribu-
2	tion to the design, development, test, pro-
3	duction, stockpiling, or use of missile deliv-
4	ery systems, and
5	(ii) are not included in the MTCR
6	Annex but which the United States has pro-
7	posed to the other members of the MTCR for
8	inclusion in the MTCR Annex; and
9	(C) shall require a license under paragraph
10	(1) or (2) of section 104(a), consistent with the
11	arrangements of the MTCR, for—
12	(i) any export of items on the control
13	index pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and
14	(B) to any country; and
15	(ii) any export of items that the ex-
16	porter knows is destined for a project or fa-
17	cility for the design, development, or manu-
18	facture of a missile in a country that is not
19	an adherent to the MTCR.
20	(2) Chemical and biological weapons con-
21	TROLS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Sec-
22	retary of Defense and the heads of other appropriate
23	departments and agencies and consistent with sections
24	103 and 104(q)—

1	(A) shall establish and maintain, as part of
2	the control index established under section
3	104(b), dual-use items listed by the Australia
4	Group or the Chemical Weapons Convention;
5	(B) may include, as part of the control
6	index established under section 104(b), items
7	that—
8	(i) would make a material contribu-
9	tion to the design, development, test, pro-
10	duction, stockpiling, or use of chemical or
11	biological weapons, and
12	(ii) are not contained on the list of
13	controlled items of the Australia Group but
14	which the United States has proposed to the
15	other members of the Australia Group for
16	inclusion in such list; and
17	(C) shall require a license under paragraph
18	(1) or (2) of section 104(a), consistent with the
19	arrangements of the Australia Group and the
20	Chemical Weapons Convention, for—
21	(i) any export of items on the control
22	index pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and
23	(B) to any country, except as provided for
24	in section $105(e)$; and

1	(ii) any export of items that the ex-
2	porter knows is destined for a project or fa-
3	cility for the design, development, or manu-
4	facture of a chemical or biological weapon.
5	(3) Policy of Denial of Licenses.—(A) Li-
6	censes under paragraph (1)(C) should in general be
7	denied if the ultimate consignee of the commodities or
8	technology is a facility in a country that is not an
9	adherent to the MTCR and the facility is designed to
10	develop or build missiles.
11	(B) Licenses under paragraph (1)(C) shall be de-
12	nied if the ultimate consignee of the commodities or
13	technology is a facility in a country the government
14	of which has been determined under section $106(i)(1)$
15	to have repeatedly provided support for acts of inter-
16	national terrorism.
17	(b) Technical Amendments to Arms Export Con-
18	TROL ACT.—(1) Section 71(a) of the Arms Export Control
19	Act (22 U.S.C. 2797(a)) is amended by striking "6(l) of
20	the Export Administration Act of 1979" and inserting
21	"111(a) of the Export Administration Act of 1996".
22	(2) Section 81(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act
23	(22 U.S.C. 2798(a)(1)) is amended in subparagraphs (A)
24	and (B) by inserting "under this Act" after "United States"
25	the second place it appears in each subparagraph.

1	(c) General Prohibition.—Notwithstanding any
2	other provision of this title, the export of commodities or
3	technology shall be prohibited if the ultimate consignee is
4	a program or activity for the design, development, manufac-
5	ture, stockpiling, testing, or other acquisition of a weapon
6	of mass destruction or missile in a country that is not an
7	adherent to the regime controlling such weapon or missile,
8	unless the Secretary determines such export would not make
9	a material contribution to such program or activity.
10	(d) Chemical and Biological Weapons Pro-
11	LIFERATION SANCTIONS.—
12	(1) Imposition of sanctions.—
13	(A) Determination by the president.—
14	Except as provided in paragraph $(2)(B)$, the
15	President shall impose both of the sanctions de-
16	scribed in paragraph (3) if the President deter-
17	mines that a foreign person, on or after the date
18	of the enactment of this Act, has knowingly and
19	materially contributed—
20	(i) through the export from the United
21	States of any goods or technology that are
22	subject to the jurisdiction of the United
23	States under this title, or
24	(ii) through the export from any other
25	country of any goods or technology that

1	would be, if they were United States goods
2	or technology, subject to the jurisdiction of
3	the United States under this title,
4	to the efforts by any foreign country, project, or
5	entity described in subparagraph (B) to use, de-
6	velop, produce, stockpile, or otherwise acquire
7	chemical or biological weapons.
8	(B) Countries, projects, or entities
9	Receiving assistance.—Subparagraph (A) ap-
10	plies in the case of—
11	(i) any foreign country that the Presi-
12	dent determines has, at any time after Jan-
13	uary 1, 1980—
14	(I) used chemical or biological
15	weapons in violation of international
16	law;
17	(II) used lethal chemical or bio-
18	logical weapons against its own na-
19	tionals; or
20	(III) made substantial prepara-
21	tions to engage in the activities de-
22	scribed in subclause (I) or (II);
23	(ii) any foreign country whose govern-
24	ment is determined for purposes of section
25	106(i) to be a government that has repeat-

1	edly provided support for acts of inter-
2	national terrorism; or
3	(iii) any other foreign country, project,
4	or entity designated by the President for
5	purposes of this subsection.
6	(C) Persons against which sanctions
7	Are to be imposed.—Sanctions shall be im-
8	posed pursuant to subparagraph (A) on—
9	(i) the foreign person with respect to
10	which the President makes the determina-
11	tion described in that subparagraph;
12	(ii) any successor entity to that foreign
13	person;
14	(iii) any foreign person that is a par-
15	ent or subsidiary of that foreign person if
16	that parent or subsidiary knowingly as-
17	sisted in the activities which were the basis
18	of that determination; and
19	(iv) any foreign person that is an affil-
20	iate of that foreign person if that affiliate
21	knowingly assisted in the activities which
22	were the basis of that determination and if
23	that affiliate is controlled in fact by that
24	foreign person.

1	(2) Consultations with and actions by for-
2	EIGN GOVERNMENT OF JURISDICTION.—

(A) Consultations.—If the President makes the determinations described in paragraph (1)(A) with respect to a foreign person, the Congress urges the President to initiate consultations immediately with the government with primary jurisdiction over that foreign person with respect to the imposition of sanctions pursuant to this subsection.

(B) Actions by Government of Jurisdiction.—In order to pursue such consultations with that government, the President may delay imposition of sanctions pursuant to this subsection for a period of up to 90 days. Following these consultations, the President shall impose sanctions unless the President determines and certifies to the Congress that that government has taken specific and effective actions, including appropriate penalties, to terminate the involvement of the foreign person in the activities described in paragraph (1)(A). The President may delay imposition of sanctions for an additional period of up to 90 days if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that that government is

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1	in the process of taking the actions described in
2	the preceding sentence.
3	(C) Report to congress.—The President
4	shall report to the Congress, not later than 90
5	days after making a determination under para-
6	graph (1)(A), on the status of consultations with
7	the appropriate government under this sub-
8	section, and the basis for any determination
9	under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph that
10	such government has taken specific corrective ac-
11	tions.
12	(3) Sanctions.—
13	(A) Description of Sanctions.—The
14	sanctions to be imposed pursuant to paragraph
15	(1)(A) are, except as provided in subparagraph
16	(B) of this paragraph, the following:
17	(i) Procurement Sanction.—The
18	United States Government shall not pro-
19	cure, or enter into any contract for the pro-
20	curement of, any goods or services from any
21	person described in paragraph (1)(C).
22	(ii) Import sanctions.—The impor-
23	tation into the United States of products
24	produced by any person described in para-
25	$graph\ (1)(C)\ shall\ be\ prohibited.$

1	(B) Exceptions.—The President shall not
2	be required to apply or maintain sanctions
3	under this subsection—
4	(i) in the case of procurement of de-
5	fense articles or defense services—
6	(I) under existing contracts or
7	subcontracts, including the exercise of
8	options for production quantities to
9	satisfy United States operational mili-
10	tary requirements;
11	(II) if the President determines
12	that the person or other entity to which
13	the sanctions would otherwise be ap-
14	plied is a sole source supplier of the de-
15	fense articles or services, that the de-
16	fense articles or services are essential,
17	and that alternative sources are not
18	readily or reasonably available; or
19	(III) if the President determines
20	that such articles or services are essen-
21	tial to the national security under de-
22	$fense\ coproduction\ agreements;$
23	(ii) to products or services provided
24	under contracts entered into before the date

1	on which the President publishes his inten-
2	tion to impose sanctions;
3	(iii) to—
4	(I) spare parts,
5	(II) component parts, but not fin-
6	ished products, essential to United
7	States products or production, or
8	(III) routine servicing and main-
9	tenance of products, to the extent that
10	alternative sources are not readily or
11	$reasonably\ available;$
12	(iv) to information and technology es-
13	sential to United States products or produc-
14	$tion; \ or$
15	(v) to medical or other humanitarian
16	items.
17	(4) Termination of Sanctions.—The sanctions
18	imposed pursuant to this subsection shall apply for a
19	period of at least 12 months following the imposition
20	of sanctions and shall cease to apply thereafter only
21	if the President determines and certifies to the Con-
22	gress that reliable information indicates that the for-
23	eign person with respect to which the determination
24	was made under paragraph (1)(A) has ceased to aid
25	or abet any foreign government, project, or entity in

its efforts to acquire chemical or biological weapons
capability as described in that paragraph.

(5) Waiver.—

- (A) CRITERION FOR WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of any sanction imposed on any person pursuant to this subsection, after the end of the 12-month period beginning on the date on which that sanction was imposed on that person, if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that such waiver is important to the national security interests of the United States.
- (B) Notification of and report to con-GRESS.—If the President decides to exercise the waiver authority provided in subparagraph (A), the President shall so notify the Congress not less than 20 days before the waiver takes effect. Such notification shall include a report fully articulating the rationale and circumstances which led the President to exercise the waiver authority.
- (6) Definition of foreign person.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "foreign person" means—

1	(A) an individual who is not a citizen of
2	the United States or an alien lawfully admitted
3	for permanent residence to the United States; or
4	(B) a corporation, partnership, or other en-
5	tity which is created or organized under the laws
6	of a foreign country or which has its principal
7	place of business outside the United States.
8	(e) Missile Proliferation Control Violations.—
9	(1) Violations by united states persons.—
10	(A) Sanctions.—(i) If the President deter-
11	mines that a United States person knowingly—
12	(I) exports, transfers, or otherwise en-
13	gages in the trade of any item on the
14	MTCR Annex, in violation of the provisions
15	of section 38 (22 U.S.C. 2778) or chapter 7
16	of the Arms Export Control Act, this title,
17	or any regulations or orders issued under
18	any such provisions,
19	(II) conspires to or attempts to engage
20	in such export, transfer, or trade, or
21	(III) facilitates such export, transfer,
22	or trade by any other person,
23	then the President shall impose the applicable
24	sanctions described in clause (ii).

1	(ii) The sanctions which apply to a United
2	States person under clause (i) are the following:
3	(I) If the item on the MTCR Annex in-
4	volved in the export, transfer, or trade is
5	missile equipment or technology within cat-
6	egory II of the MTCR Annex, then the
7	President shall deny to such United States
8	person, for a period of 2 years, licenses for
9	the transfer of missile equipment or tech-
10	nology controlled under this title.
11	(II) If the item on the MTCR Annex
12	involved in the export, transfer, or trade is
13	missile equipment or technology within cat-
14	egory I of the MTCR Annex, then the Presi-
15	dent shall deny to such United States per-
16	son, for a period of not less than 2 years,
17	all licenses for items the export of which is
18	controlled under this title.
19	(B) Discretionary sanctions.—In the
20	case of any determination referred to in sub-
21	paragraph (A), the Secretary may pursue any
22	other appropriate penalties under section 110.
23	(C) WAIVER.—The President may waive the
24	imposition of sanctions under subparagraph (A)

1	on a person with respect to a product or service
2	if the President certifies to the Congress that—
3	(i) the product or service is essential to
4	the national security of the United States;
5	and
6	(ii) such person is a sole source sup-
7	plier of the product or service, the product
8	or service is not available from any alter-
9	native reliable supplier, and the need for the
10	product or service cannot be met in a time-
11	ly manner by improved manufacturing
12	processes or technological developments.
13	(2) Transfers of missile equipment or
14	TECHNOLOGY BY FOREIGN PERSONS.—
15	(A) Sanctions.—(i) Subject to subpara-
16	graphs (C) through (G), if the President deter-
17	mines that a foreign person, after the date of the
18	enactment of this section, knowingly—
19	(I) exports, transfers, or otherwise en-
20	gages in the trade of any MTCR equipment
21	or technology that contributes to the design,
22	development, or production of missiles in a
23	country that is not an adherent to the
24	MTCR and would be, if it were United
25	States-origin equipment or technology, sub-

1	ject to the jurisdiction of the United States
2	under this title,
3	(II) conspires to or attempts to engage
4	in such export, transfer, or trade, or
5	(III) facilitates such export, transfer,
6	or trade by any other person,
7	or if the President has made a determination
8	with respect to a foreign person, under section
9	73(a) of the Arms Export Control Act, then the
10	President shall impose on that foreign person the
11	applicable sanctions under clause (ii).
12	(ii) The sanctions which apply to a foreign
13	person under clause (i) are the following:
14	(I) If the item involved in the export,
15	transfer, or trade is within category II of
16	the MTCR Annex, then the President shall
17	deny, for a period of 2 years, licenses for the
18	transfer to such foreign person of missile
19	equipment or technology the export of which
20	is controlled under this title.
21	(II) If the item involved in the export,
22	transfer, or trade is within category I of the
23	MTCR Annex, then the President shall
24	deny, for a period of not less than 2 years,
25	licenses for the transfer to such foreign per-

1	son of items the export of which is con-
2	trolled under this title.
3	(III) If, in addition to actions taken
4	under subclauses (I) and (II), the President
5	determines that the export, transfer, or
6	trade has substantially contributed to the
7	design, development, or production of mis-
8	siles in a country that is not an adherent
9	to the MTCR, then the President shall pro-
10	hibit, for a period of not less than 2 years,
11	the importation into the United States of
12	products produced by that foreign person.
13	(B) Inapplicability with respect to
14	MTCR ADHERENTS.—Subparagraph (A) does not
15	apply with respect to—
16	(i) any export, transfer, or trading ac-
17	tivity that is authorized by the laws of an
18	adherent to the MTCR, if such authoriza-
19	tion is not obtained by misrepresentation or
20	fraud; or
21	(ii) any export, transfer, or trade of an
22	item to an end user in a country that is an
23	adherent to the MTCR.
24	(C) Effect of enforcement actions by
25	MTCR ADHERENTS.—Sanctions set forth in sub-

paragraph (A) may not be imposed under this paragraph on a person with respect to acts described in such subparagraph or, if such sanctions are in effect against a person on account of such acts, such sanctions shall be terminated, if an adherent to the MTCR is taking judicial or other enforcement against that person with respect to such acts, or that person has been found by the government of an adherent to the MTCR to be innocent of wrongdoing with respect to such acts.

(D) ADVISORY OPINIONS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, may, upon the request of any person, issue an advisory opinion to that person as to whether a proposed activity by that person would subject that person to sanctions under this paragraph. Any person who relies in good faith on such an advisory opinion which states that the proposed activity would not subject a person to such sanctions, and any person who thereafter engages in such activity, may not be made subject to such sanctions on account of such activity.

1	(E) Waiver and report to congress.—
2	(i) In any case other than one in which an advi-
3	sory opinion has been issued under subpara-
4	graph (D) stating that a proposed activity would
5	not subject a person to sanctions under this
6	paragraph, the President may waive the applica-
7	tion of subparagraph (A) to a foreign person if
8	the President determines that such waiver is es-
9	sential to the national security of the United
10	States.
11	(ii) In the event that the President decides
12	to apply the waiver described in clause (i), the
13	President shall so notify the Congress not less
14	than 20 working days before issuing the waiver.
15	Such notification shall include a report fully ar-
16	ticulating the rationale and circumstances which
17	led the President to apply the waiver.
18	(F) Additional waiver.—The President
19	may waive the imposition of sanctions under
20	subparagraph (A) on a person with respect to a
21	product or service if the President certifies to the
22	Congress that—
23	(i) the product or service is essential to
24	the national security of the United States;
25	and

1	(ii) such person is a sole source sup-
2	plier of the product or service, the product
3	or service is not available from any alter-
4	native reliable supplier, and the need for the
5	product or service cannot be met in a time-
6	ly manner by improved manufacturing
7	processes or technological developments.
8	(G) Exceptions from import sanc-
9	Tions.—The President shall not apply the sanc-
10	tion under this subsection prohibiting the impor-
11	tation of the products of a foreign person—
12	(i) in the case of procurement of de-
13	fense articles or defense services—
14	(I) under existing contracts or
15	subcontracts, including the exercise of
16	options for production quantities to
17	satisfy requirements essential to the
18	national security of the United States;
19	(II) if the President determines
20	that the person to which the sanctions
21	would be applied is a sole source sup-
22	plier of the defense articles and serv-
23	ices, that the defense articles or services
24	are essential to the national security of
25	the United States, and that alternative

1	sources are not readily or reasonably
2	$available;\ or$
3	(III) if the President determines
4	that such articles or services are essen-
5	tial to the national security of the
6	United States under defense coproduc-
7	$tion\ agreements;$
8	(ii) to products or services provided
9	under contracts entered into before the date
10	on which the President publishes his inten-
11	tion to impose the sanctions; or
12	(iii) to—
13	(I) spare parts,
14	(II) component parts, but not fin-
15	ished products, essential to United
16	States products or production,
17	(III) routine services and mainte-
18	nance of products, to the extent that al-
19	ternative sources are not readily or
20	reasonably available, or
21	(IV) information and technology
22	essential to United States products or
23	production.
24	(3) Definitions.—For purposes of this sub-
25	section—

1	(A) the terms "missile equipment or tech-
2	nology" and "MTCR equipment or technology"
3	mean those items listed in category I or category
4	II of the MTCR Annex;
5	(B) the term "foreign person" means any
6	person other than a United States person;
7	(C)(i) the term "person" means a natural
8	person as well as a corporation, business associa-
9	tion, partnership, society, trust, any other non-
10	governmental entity, organization, or group, and
11	any governmental entity operating as a business
12	enterprise, and any successor of any such entity;
13	and
14	(ii) in the case of a country where it may
15	be impossible to identify a specific governmental
16	entity referred to in clause (i), the term "person"
17	means—
18	(I) all activities of that government re-
19	lating to the development or production of
20	any missile equipment or technology; and
21	(II) all activities of that government
22	affecting the development or production of
23	aircraft, electronics, and space systems or
24	equipment; and

1	(D) the term "otherwise engaged in the
2	trade of" means, with respect to a particular ex-
3	port or transfer, to be a freight forwarder or des-
4	ignated exporting agent, or a consignee or end
5	user of the item to be exported or transferred.
6	(f) Effect on Other Laws.—The provisions of this
7	section do not affect any activities subject to the reporting
8	requirements contained in title V of the National Security
9	Act of 1947.
10	(g) Seeking Multilateral Support for Unilat-
11	ERAL SANCTIONS.—The Secretary of State, in consultation
12	with appropriate departments and agencies, shall seek the
13	support of other countries for sanctions imposed under this
14	section.
15	SEC. 112. ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL REVIEW.
16	(a) Applicability.—
17	(1) Exemptions from administrative proce-
18	DURE.—Except as provided in this section, the func-
19	tions exercised under this title are excluded from the
20	operation of sections 551, 553 through 559, and 701
21	through 706 of title 5, United States Code.
22	(2) Judicial review.—Except as otherwise pro-
23	vided in this section, a final agency action under this
24	title may be reviewed by appeal to the United States

Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit,

1	to the extent provided in this paragraph. The court's
2	review in any such appeal shall be limited to deter-
3	mining whether—
4	(A) a regulation—
5	(i) fails to take an action required by
6	$this \ title;$
7	(ii) takes an action prohibited by this
8	$title;\ or$
9	(iii) otherwise violates this title;
10	(B) an agency action violates this title;
11	(C) an agency action violates an agency
12	regulation establishing time requirements or
13	other procedural requirements of a non-discre-
14	tionary nature;
15	(D) the issuance of regulations required by
16	this title complies with time restrictions imposed
17	by this title;
18	(E) license decisions are made and appeals
19	thereof are concluded in compliance with time
20	restrictions imposed by this title;
21	(F) classifications and advisory opinions
22	are issued in compliance with time restrictions
23	imposed by this title;

1	(G) unfair impact determinations under
2	section 114(k) are in compliance with time re-
3	strictions imposed by that section; or
4	(H) the United States has complied with
5	the requirements of section 114(k) after an un-
6	fair impact determination has been made.
7	(b) Procedures Relating to Civil Penalties and
8	Sanctions.—
9	(1) Administrative procedures.—Any ad-
10	$ministrative \ sanction \ imposed \ under \ section \ 110(c)$
11	may be imposed only after notice and opportunity for
12	an agency hearing on the record in accordance with
13	sections 554 through 557 of title 5, United States
14	Code. The imposition of any such administrative
15	sanction shall be subject to judicial review in accord-
16	ance with sections 701 through 706 of title 5, United
17	States Code.
18	(2) Availability of charging letter.—Any
19	charging letter or other document initiating adminis-
20	trative proceedings for the imposition of sanctions for
21	violations of the regulations issued under section
22	108(a) shall be made available for public inspection
23	and copying.
24	(c) Collection.—If any person fails to pay a civil
25	penalty imposed under section 110(c), the Secretary may

1 ask the Attorney General to bring a civil action in an ap-

2 propriate district court to recover the amount imposed (plus

3 interest at currently prevailing rates from the date of the

4 final order). No such action may be commenced more than

5 5 years after the order imposing the civil penalty becomes

6 final. In such an action, the validity, amount, and appro-

7 priateness of such penalty shall not be subject to review.

(d) Imposition of Temporary Denial Orders.—

(1) Grounds for imposition.—In any case in which there is reasonable cause to believe that a person is engaged in or is about to engage in any act or practice which constitutes or would constitute a violation of this title, or any regulation, order, or license issued under this title, including any diversion of goods or technology from an authorized end use or end user, or in any case in which a criminal indictment has been returned against a person alleging a violation of this title or any of the statutes listed in section 110(f), the Secretary may, without a hearing, issue an order temporarily denying that person's United States export privileges (hereafter in this subsection referred to a "temporary denial order"). A temporary denial order may be effective for no longer than 180 days, but may be renewed by the Secretary,

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- following notice and an opportunity for a hearing, for
 additional periods of not more than 180 days each.
 - (2) ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.—The person or persons subject to the issuance or renewal of a temporary denial order may appeal the issuance or renewal of the temporary denial order, supported by briefs and other material, to an administrative law judge who shall, within 15 working days after the appeal is filed, issue a decision affirming, modifying, or vacating the temporary denial order. The temporary denial order shall be affirmed if it is shown that—
 - (A) there is reasonable cause to believe that the person subject to the order is engaged in or is about to engage in any act or practice which constitutes or would constitute a violation of this title, or any regulation, order, or license issued under this title, or
 - (B) a criminal indictment has been returned against the person subject to the order alleging a violation of this title or any of the statutes listed in section 110(f).

The decision of the administrative law judge shall be final unless, within 10 working days after the date of the administrative law judge's decision, an appeal is filed with the Secretary. On appeal, the Secretary

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shall either affirm, modify, reverse, or vacate the decision of the administrative law judge by written order within 10 working days after receiving the appeal. The written order of the Secretary shall be final and is not subject to judicial review, except as provided in paragraph (3). The materials submitted to the administrative law judge and the Secretary shall constitute the administrative record for purposes of review by the court.

(3) Court appeals.—An order of the Secretary affirming, in whole or in part, the issuance or renewal of a temporary denial order may, within 15 days after the order is issued, be appealed by a person subject to the order to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, which shall have jurisdiction of the appeal. The court may review only those issues necessary to determine whether the issuance of the temporary denial order was based on reasonable cause to believe that the person subject to the order was engaged in or was about to engage in any act or practice which constitutes or would constitute a violation of this title, or any regulation, order, or license issued under this title, or if a criminal indictment has been returned against the person subject to the order alleging a violation of this title or any of the statutes listed in section 110(f). The
court shall vacate the Secretary's order if the court
finds that the Secretary's order is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.

6 SEC. 113. ENFORCEMENT.

- (a) General Authority and Designation.—
- (1) Policy Guidance on Enforcement.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the heads of other appropriate departments and agencies, shall be responsible for providing policy guidance on the enforcement of this title.
- (2) GENERAL AUTHORITIES.—(A) To the extent necessary or appropriate to the enforcement of this title or to the imposition of any penalty, forfeiture, or liability arising under the Export Administration Act of 1979, officers or employees of the Department of Commerce designated by the Secretary and officers and employees of the United States Customs Service designated by the Commissioner may exercise the enforcement authorities described in paragraph (3).
- (B) In carrying out the enforcement authorities described in paragraph (3), the Commissioner of Customs, and employees of the United States Customs Service designated by the Commissioner, may make

investigations within or outside the United States and at those ports of entry or exit from the United States where officers of the United States Customs Service are authorized by law to carry out such enforcement responsibilities. Subject to paragraph (3), the United States Customs Service is authorized, in the enforcement of this title, to search, detain (after search), and seize commodities or technology at those ports of entry or exit from the United States where officers of the Customs Service are authorized by law to conduct such searches, detentions, and seizures, and at those places outside the United States where the Customs Service, pursuant to agreements or other arrangements with other countries, is authorized to perform enforcement activities.

(C) In carrying out the enforcement authorities described in paragraph (3), the Secretary, and officers and employees of the Department of Commerce designated by the Secretary, may make investigations within the United States, and shall conduct, outside the United States, prelicense and postshipment verifications of items licensed for export and investigations in the enforcement of section 108. The Secretary, and officers and employees of the Department of Commerce designated by the Secretary, are authorized to

- search, detain (after search), and seize items at those places within the United States other than those ports specified in subparagraph (B). The search, detention (after search), or seizure of items at those ports and places specified in subparagraph (B) may be conducted by officers and employees of the Department of Commerce only with the concurrence of the Commissioner of Customs or a person designated by the Commissioner.
 - (D) The Secretary and the Commissioner of Customs may enter into agreements and arrangements for the enforcement of this title, including foreign investigations and information exchange.
 - (3) Specific authorities.—(A) Any officer or employee designated under paragraph (2) may do the following in carrying out the enforcement authority under this title:
 - (i) Make investigations of, obtain information from, make inspection of any books, records, or reports (including any writings required to be kept by the Secretary), premises, or property of, and take the sworn testimony of, any person.
 - (ii) Administer oaths or affirmations, and by subpoena require any person to appear and testify or to appear and produce books, records,

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and other writings, or both. In the case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to, any such person, a district court of the United States, on request of the Attorney General and after notice to any such person and a hearing, shall have jurisdiction to issue an order requiring such person to appear and give testimony or to appear and produce books, records, and other writings, or both. Any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. The attendance of witnesses and the production of documents provided for in this clause may be required from any State, the District of Columbia, or in any territory of the United States at any designated place. Witnesses subpoenaed under this subsection shall be paid the same fees and mileage as are paid witnesses in the district courts of the United States.

(B)(i) Any officer or employee of the Office of Export Enforcement of the Department of Commerce who is designated by the Secretary under paragraph (2), and any officer or employee of the United States Customs Service who is designated by the Commissioner of Customs under paragraph (2), may do the

1	following in carrying out the enforcement authority
2	under this title:
3	(I) Execute any warrant or other process is-
4	sued by a court or officer of competent jurisdic-
5	tion with respect to the enforcement of this title.
6	(II) Make arrests without warrant for any
7	violation of this title committed in his or her
8	presence or view, or if the officer or employee has
9	probable cause to believe that the person to be ar-
10	rested has committed, is committing, or is about
11	to commit such a violation.
12	(III) Carry firearms.
13	(ii) Officers and employees of the Office of Ex-
14	port Enforcement designated by the Secretary under
15	paragraph (2) shall exercise the authorities set forth
16	in clause (i) pursuant to guidelines approved by the
17	Attorney General.
18	(C) Any officer or employee of the United States
19	Customs Service designated by the Commissioner of
20	Customs under paragraph (2) may do the following
21	in carrying out the enforcement authority under this
22	title:
23	(i) Stop, search, and examine a vehicle, ves-
24	sel, aircraft, or person on which or whom the of-
25	ficer or employee has reasonable cause to suspect

- there is any item that has been, is being, or is
 about to be exported from or transited through
 the United States in violation of this title.
 - (ii) Detain and search any package or container in which the officer or employee has reasonable cause to suspect there is any item that has been, is being, or is about to be exported from or transited through the United States in violation of this title.
 - (iii) Detain (after search) or seize any item, for purposes of securing for trial or forfeiture to the United States, on or about such vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or person or in such package or container, if the officer or employee has probable cause to believe the item has been, is being, or is about to be exported from or transited through the United States in violation of this title.
- 18 (4) OTHER AUTHORITIES NOT AFFECTED.—The
 19 authorities conferred by this section are in addition
 20 to any authorities conferred under other laws.
- 21 (b) FORFEITURE.—Any commodities or tangible items 22 lawfully seized under subsection (a) by designated officers 23 or employees shall be subject to forfeiture to the United 24 States. Those provisions of law relating to—

1	(1) the seizure, summary and judicial forfeiture,
2	and condemnation of property for violations of the
3	customs laws,
4	(2) the disposition of such property or the pro-
5	ceeds from the sale thereof,
6	(3) the remission or mitigation of such forfeit-
7	ures, and
8	(4) the compromise of claims,
9	shall apply to seizures and forfeitures incurred, or alleged
10	to have been incurred, under the provisions of this sub-
11	section, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with this
12	title; except that such duties as are imposed upon the cus-
13	toms officer or any other person with respect to the seizure
14	and forfeiture of property under the customs laws may be
15	performed with respect to seizures and forfeitures of prop-
16	erty under this subsection by the Secretary or such officers
17	and employees of the Department of Commerce as may be
18	authorized or designated for that purpose by the Secretary,
19	or, upon the request of the Secretary, by any other agency
20	that has authority to manage and dispose of seized prop-
21	erty.
22	(c) Referral of Cases.—All cases involving viola-
23	tions of this title shall be referred to the Secretary for pur-
24	poses of determining civil penalties and administrative
25	sanctions under section 110(c), or to the Attorney General

for criminal action in accordance with this title or to both the Secretary and the Attorney General. 3 (d) Undercover Investigation Operations.— (1) Use of funds.—With respect to any under-5 cover investigative operation conducted by the Office 6 of Export Enforcement of the Department of Com-7 merce (hereafter in this subsection referred to as 8 "OEE") necessary for the detection and prosecution of violations of this title— 9 10 (A) funds made available for export enforce-11 ment under this title may be used to purchase 12 property, buildings, and other facilities, and to 13 lease space within the United States, without re-14 gard to sections 1341 and 3324 of title 31, Unit-15 ed States Code, the third undesignated paragraph under the heading of "MISCELLANEOUS" of 16 17 the Act of March 3, 1877 (40 U.S.C. 34), sections 18 3732(a) and 3741 of the Revised Statutes of the 19 United States (41 U.S.C. 11(a) and 22), and 20 subsections (a) and (c) of section 304, and section 305 of the Federal Property and Adminis-21 22 trative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254 (a) 23 and (c) and 255), 24 (B) funds made available for export enforce-25 ment under this title may be used to establish or

1	to acquire proprietary corporations or business
2	entities as part of an undercover operation, and
3	to operate such corporations or business entities
4	on a commercial basis, without regard to section
5	9102 of title 31, United States Code,
6	(C) funds made available for export enforce-
7	ment under this title and the proceeds from un-
8	dercover operations may be deposited in banks or
9	other financial institutions without regard to the
10	provisions of section 648 of title 18, United
11	States Code, and section 3302 of title 31, United
12	States Code, and
13	(D) the proceeds from undercover operations
14	may be used to offset necessary and reasonable
15	expenses incurred in such operations without re-
16	gard to the provisions of section 3302 of title 31,
17	United States Code,
18	if the Director of OEE (or an officer or employee des-
19	ignated by the Director) certifies, in writing, that the
20	action authorized by subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or
21	(D) for which the funds would be used is necessary for
22	the conduct of the undercover operation.
23	(2) Disposition of Business entities.—If a
24	corporation or business entity established or acquired
25	as part of an undercover operation with a net value

- of more than \$50,000 is to be liquidated, sold, or otherwise disposed of, the Director of OEE shall report the circumstances to the Secretary and the Comptroller General, as much in advance of such disposition as the Director of OEE or his or her designee determines is practicable. The proceeds of the liquidation, sale, or other disposition, after obligations incurred by the corporation or business enterprise are met, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.
 - (3) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—As soon as the proceeds from an OEE undercover investigative operation with respect to which an action is authorized and carried out under this subsection are no longer necessary for the conduct of such operation, such proceeds or the balance of such proceeds remaining at the time shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.
 - (4) AUDIT AND REPORT.—(A) The Director of OEE shall conduct a detailed financial audit of each OEE undercover investigative operation which is closed and shall submit the results of the audit in writing to the Secretary. Not later than 180 days after an undercover operation is closed, the Secretary

1	shall submit to the Congress a report on the results
2	of the audit.
3	(B) The Secretary shall submit annually to the
4	Congress a report, which may be included in the an-
5	nual report under section 115, specifying the follow-
6	ing information:
7	(i) The number of undercover investigative
8	operations pending as of the end of the period for
9	which such report is submitted.
10	(ii) The number of undercover investigative
11	operations commenced in the 1-year period pre-
12	ceding the period for which such report is sub-
13	mitted.
14	(iii) The number of undercover investigative
15	operations closed in the 1-year period preceding
16	the period for which such report is submitted
17	and, with respect to each such closed undercover
18	operation, the results obtained and any civil
19	claims made with respect thereto.
20	(5) Definitions.—For purposes of paragraph
21	(4)—
22	(A) the term "closed", with respect to an
23	undercover investigative operation, refers to the
24	earliest point in time at which all criminal pro-
25	ceedings (other than appeals) pursuant to the in-

1	vestigative operation are concluded, or covert ac-
2	tivities pursuant to such operation are con-
3	cluded, whichever occurs later;
4	(B) the terms "undercover investigative op-
5	eration" and "undercover operation" mean any
6	undercover investigative operation conducted by
7	OEE—
8	(i) in which the gross receipts (exclud-
9	ing interest earned) exceed \$25,000, or ex-
10	penditures (other than expenditures for sal-
11	aries of employees) exceed \$75,000, and
12	(ii) which is exempt from section 3302
13	or 9102 of title 31, United States Code,
14	except that clauses (i) and (ii) shall not apply
15	with respect to the report to the Congress re-
16	quired by subparagraph (B) of paragraph (4);
17	and
18	(C) the term "employees" means employees,
19	as defined in section 2105 of title 5, United
20	States Code, of the Department of Commerce.
21	(e) Reference to Enforcement.—For purposes of
22	this section, a reference to the enforcement of this title or
23	to a violation of this title includes a reference to the enforce-
24	ment or a violation of any regulation, license, or order is-
25	sued under this title.

1	SEC. 114. EXPORT CONTROL AUTHORITIES AND PROCE-
2	DURES.
3	(a) Policy Guidance.—
4	(1) In general.—As directed by the President,
5	annual policy guidance shall be issued to provide de-
6	tailed implementing guidance to export licensing offi-
7	cials in all appropriate departments and agencies.
8	(2) Elements of annual policy review.—In
9	order to develop such annual policy guidance, export
10	controls and other regulations to implement this title
11	shall be reviewed annually. This annual policy review
12	shall include an evaluation of the benefits and costs
13	of the imposition, extension, or removal of controls
14	under this title. This review shall include—
15	(A) an assessment by the Secretary of the
16	economic consequences of the imposition, exten-
17	sion, or removal of controls during the preceding
18	12 months, including the impact on United
19	States exports or jobs;
20	(B) an assessment by the Secretary of State
21	of the objectives of the controls in effect during
22	the preceding 12 months, and the extent to which
23	the controls have served those objectives; and
24	(C) an assessment by the Secretary of De-
25	fense of the impact that the imposition, exten-
26	sion, or removal of controls during the preceding

1	12 months has had on United States national se-
2	curity.
3	(b) Export Control Authority and Functions.—
4	(1) In general.—Unless otherwise reserved to
5	the President or a department or agency outside the
6	Department of Commerce, all power, authority, and
7	discretion conferred by this title shall be exercised by
8	the Secretary.
9	(2) Delegation of functions of the sec-
10	RETARY.—The Secretary may delegate any function
11	under this title to the Under Secretary of Commerce
12	for Export Administration appointed under sub-
13	section (d) or to any other officer of the Department
14	of Commerce.
15	(c) Export Control Policy Committee.—
16	(1) Establishment.—There is established an
17	Export Control Policy Committee (hereafter in this
18	subsection referred to as the "Committee").
19	(2) Functions.—The Committee shall—
20	(A) provide policy guidance and advice to
21	the President on export control issues under this
22	title;
23	(B) review policy recommendations pro-
24	posed by the Secretary and other members of the
25	Committee; and

- 1 (C) receive policy recommendations from 2 other departments and agencies and resolve pol-3 icy disputes among departments and agencies 4 under this title.
 - (3) Membership.—The Committee shall include the Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the heads of other relevant departments, and appropriate officials of the Executive Office of the President.
 - (4) Chair.—The Committee shall be chaired by the President or his designee.
 - (5) Delegation; other representatives.—A member of the Committee under paragraph (3) may designate the deputy head of his or her department or agency to serve in his or her absence as a member of the Committee, but this authority may not be delegated to any other individual. The chair may also invite the temporary participation in the Committee's meetings of representatives from other offices and agencies as appropriate to the issues under consideration.
 - (6) MEETINGS.—The chair of the Committee may call a meeting of the Committee. Meetings shall not be subject to section 552b of title 5, United States Code.

1 (d) Under Secretary of Commerce; Assistant 2 Secretaries.—

- 3 (1) Appointment.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an 5 Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administra-6 tion who shall carry out all functions of the Secretary 7 under this title and other provisions of law relating 8 to national security, as the Secretary may delegate. 9 The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two Assistant Secretaries 10 11 of Commerce to assist the Under Secretary in carry-12 ing out such functions.
 - (2) Transition provisions.—Those individuals serving in the positions of Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration and Assistant Secretaries of Commerce under section 15(a) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be deemed to have been appointed under paragraph (1), by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as of such date of enactment.
- 22 (e) Issuance of Regulations.—The President and 23 the Secretary may issue such regulations as are necessary 24 to carry out this title. Any such regulations the purpose 25 of which is to carry out section 105, 106, or 111(a) may

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1	be issued only after the regulations are submitted for review
2	to such departments or agencies as the President considers
3	appropriate. The Secretary shall consult with the appro-
4	priate export advisory committee appointed under section
5	104(f) in formulating regulations under this title. The sec-
6	ond sentence of this subsection does not require the concur-
7	rence or approval of any official, department, or agency
8	to which such regulations are submitted.
9	(f) Amendments to Regulations.—If the Secretary
10	proposes to amend regulations issued under this title, the
11	Secretary shall report to the Committee on Banking, Hous-
12	ing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Speaker of
13	the House of Representatives on the intent and rationale
14	of such amendments. Such report shall evaluate the cost and
15	burden to the United States exporters of the proposed
16	amendments in relation to any enhancement of licensing
17	objectives. The Secretary shall consult with the appropriate
18	export advisory committees appointed under section 104(f)
19	in amending regulations issued under this title.
20	(g) Confidentiality of Information.—
21	(1) Exemptions from disclosure.—
22	(A) Information obtained on or before
23	JUNE 30, 1980.—Except as otherwise provided by
24	the third sentence of section $108(b)(2)$, informa-
25	tion obtained under the Export Administration

Act of 1979 and its predecessor statutes on or before June 30, 1980, which is deemed confidential, including Shipper's Export Declarations, or with reference to which a request for confidential treatment is made by the person furnishing such information, shall not be subject to disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and such information shall not be published or disclosed unless the Secretary determines that the withholding thereof is contrary to the national interest.

(B) Information obtained as otherwise provided by the third sentence of section 108(b)(2), information obtained under this title or under the Export Administration Act of 1979 after June 30, 1980, may be withheld from disclosure only to the extent permitted by statute, except that information submitted, obtained, or considered in connection with an application for an export license or other export authorization under the Export Administration Act of 1979 or this title, including—

(i) the export license or other export authorization itself,

1	(ii) classification requests described in
2	section 109(h)(1),
3	(iii) information obtained during the
4	course of an assessment under subsection
5	(k),
6	(iv) information or evidence obtained
7	in the course of any investigation, and
8	(v) information obtained or furnished
9	under this title in connection with inter-
10	national agreements, treaties, or obligations,
11	shall be withheld from public disclosure and shall
12	not be subject to disclosure under section 552 of
13	title 5, United States Code, unless the release of
14	such information is determined by the Secretary
15	to be in the national interest.
16	(2) Information to congress and gao.—
17	(A) In general.—Nothing in this title
18	shall be construed as authorizing the withholding
19	of information from the Congress or from the
20	General Accounting Office.
21	(B) Availability to the congress.—
22	(i) In general.—All information ob-
23	tained at any time under this title or pre-
24	vious Acts regarding the control of exports,
25	including any report or license application

required under this title, shall be made available to any committee or subcommittee of Congress of appropriate jurisdiction upon the request of the chairman or ranking minority member of such committee or subcommittee.

(ii) Prohibition on further disclosure.—No committee, subcommittee, or Member of Congress shall disclose any information obtained under this title or previous Acts regarding the control of exports which is submitted on a confidential basis to the Congress under clause (i) unless the full committee to which the information is made available determines that the withholding of the information is contrary to the national interest.

(C) Availability to the gao.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), information referred to in subparagraph (B) shall, consistent with the protection of intelligence, counterintelligence, and law enforcement sources, methods, and activities, as determined by the agency that originally obtained the infor-

1 mation, and consistent with the provisions 2 of section 716 of title 31, United States 3 Code, be made available only by the agency, 4 upon request, to the Comptroller General of the United States or to any officer or em-5 6 ployee of the General Accounting Office au-7 thorized by the Comptroller General to have 8 access to such information. 9

- (ii) Prohibition on further disclosures.—No officer or employee of the General Accounting Office shall disclose, except to the Congress in accordance with this paragraph, any such information which is submitted on a confidential basis and from which any individual can be identified.
- (3) Information exchange.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary and the Commissioner of Customs shall exchange licensing and enforcement information with each other which is necessary to facilitate enforcement efforts and effective license decisions.
- (4) Penalties for disclosure of confiden-Tial information.—Any officer or employee of the United States, or any department or agency thereof, who publishes, divulges, discloses, or makes known in

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1	any manner or to any extent not authorized by law
2	any confidential information that—
3	(A) he or she obtains in the course of his or
4	her employment or official duties or by reason of
5	any examination or investigation made by, or
6	report or record made to or filed with, such de-
7	partment or agency, or officer or employee there-
8	of, and
9	(B) is exempt from disclosure under this
10	subsection,
11	shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned
12	not more than one year, or both, shall be removed
13	from office or employment, and shall be subject to a
14	civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 imposed by the
15	Secretary under section $110(c)$.
16	(h) Authority for Seminar and Publications
17	Fund.—The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with pub-
18	lic agencies, other governments, international organiza-
19	tions, private individuals, private associations, and other
20	groups in connection with seminars, publications, and re-
21	lated activities to carry out export activities, including edu-
22	cating the public or government officials on the application
23	of this title and the regulations issued under this title. The
24	Secretary is further authorized to accept contributions of
25	funds, property, or services in connection with such activi-

1	ties to recover the cost of such programs and activities. Con-
2	tributions may include payments for materials or services
3	provided as part of such activities. The contributions col-
4	lected may be retained for use in covering the costs of such
5	activities, and for providing information to the public with
6	respect to this title and other export control programs of
7	the United States and other governments.
8	(i) Support of Other Countries' Export Con-
9	TROL PROGRAM.—The Secretary is authorized to partici-
10	pate in and provide training to officials of other countries
11	on the principles and procedures for the implementation of
12	effective export controls and may participate in any such
13	training provided by other departments and agencies of the
14	United States.
15	(j) Incorporated Commodities and Tech-
16	NOLOGY.—
17	(1) Commodities containing controlled
18	Parts and components.—Controls may not be im-
19	posed under this title or any other provision of law
20	for a commodity solely because the commodity con-
21	tains parts or components subject to export controls
22	under this title if such parts or components—
23	(A) are essential to the functioning of the
24	commodity,

1	(B) are customarily included in sales of the
2	commodity in countries other than controlled
3	countries, and
4	(C) comprise 25 percent or less of the total
5	value of the commodity,
6	unless the commodity itself, if exported, would by vir-
7	tue of the functional characteristics of the commodity
8	as a whole make a significant contribution to the
9	military or proliferation potential of a controlled
10	country or end user which would prove detrimental to
11	the national security of the United States.
12	(2) Reexports of foreign-made items incor-
13	PORATING U.S. ITEMS.—
14	(A) Commodities.—(i) No authority or
15	permission may be required under section 105 or
16	section 106 to reexport to a country other than
17	a terrorist country or an embargoed country a
18	commodity that is produced in a country other
19	than the United States and incorporates com-
20	modities that are subject to the jurisdiction of the
21	United States, if the value of the controlled Unit-
22	ed States content of the commodity produced in
23	such other country is 25 percent or less of the
24	total value of the commodity.

- (ii) No authority or permission may be required under section 105 or section 106 to reexport to a terrorist country or to an embargoed country a commodity that is produced in a country other than the United States and incorporates commodities that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, if the value of the controlled United States content of the commodity produced in such other country is 10 percent or less of the total value of the commodity.
 - (B) Technology.—(i) No authority or permission may be required under section 105 or section 106 to reexport to a country other than a terrorist country or an embargoed country technology that is produced in a country other than the United States and is commingled with or drawn from technology that is produced in the United States, if the value of the controlled United States content of the technology produced in such other country is 25 percent or less of the total value of the technology.
 - (ii) No authority or permission may be required under section 105 or section 106 to reexport to a terrorist country or an embargoed country technology that is produced in a country

1	other than the United States and is commingled
2	with or drawn from technology that is produced
3	in the United States, if the value of the con-
4	trolled United States content of the technology
5	produced in such other country is 10 percent or
6	less of the total value of the technology.
7	(C) Definitions.—For purposes of this
8	paragraph—
9	(i) the "controlled United States con-
10	tent" of a commodity or technology means
11	those commodities or technology that—
12	(I) are subject to the jurisdiction
13	of the United States;
14	(II) are incorporated into the
15	commodity or technology; and
16	(III) would, at the time of the re-
17	export, require a license under section
18	105 or 106 if exported from the United
19	States to a country to which the com-
20	modity or technology is to be reex-
21	ported;
22	(ii) an "embargoed country" is a coun-
23	try against which an embargo is in effect
24	under the Trading with the Enemy Act, the

International Emergency Economic Powers
Act, or other provision of law; and
(iii) a "terrorist country" is a country
with respect to which a determination is in
effect that was made under section
106(i)(1)(A) of this Act , or section
6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act
of 1979, that the government of such coun-
try has repeatedly provided support for acts
$of\ international\ terrorism.$
(3) Treatment of technology and source
CODE.—For purposes of this subsection, technology
and source code used to design or produce foreign-
made commodities are not deemed to be incorporated
into such foreign-made commodities.
(4) Reporting requirements.—Notwithstand-
ing paragraphs (1) through (3), the Secretary may

(4) Reporting requirements.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) through (3), the Secretary may require persons to report to the Department of Commerce their proposed calculations and underlying data sufficient for the Department of Commerce to evaluate the adequacy of those calculations and data related to commodities and technology before a reexporter may rely upon the exclusions from controls provided in this subsection.

(5) Exceptions.—Paragraphs (1) and (2) do not require any changes to regulations in effect on the effective date of this title and, notwithstanding para-graphs (1) and (2), controls may be imposed on com-modities or technology transferred, after March 1, 1996, from export control under the Arms Export Control Act to control under this title if those com-modities or technology are designated by the President for exemption from paragraph (1) or (2), as the case may be.

(k) Unfair Impact on United States Exporter.—

- (1) Policy.—It is the policy of the United States that no United States exporter should be affected unfairly by export control policies or practices unless relief from such controls would create a significant risk to the foreign policy, nonproliferation, or national security interests of the United States.
- (2) Relief from export controls.—(A) A person may petition the Secretary for relief from current export control requirements (other than control requirements specifically imposed by this title or other provisions of law) on the basis of foreign availability. A person may also petition the Secretary for approval of an export license application on other grounds which the Secretary, with the concurrence of

- the Secretary of Defense, shall establish by regulation.

 The Secretary shall, upon receipt of such petitions,
 and may, on his or her initiative, conduct assessments for providing relief based upon these grounds.
 - (B) For purposes of this subsection, foreign availability exists when the controlled item is available in fact, under terms and conditions established by the Secretary with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, to controlled countries or end users from sources outside the United States so that the requirement for a license is or would be ineffective in achieving the purpose of the control.
 - (3) Provisions for relief.—The Secretary, in consultation with appropriate departments and agencies, shall make determinations of facts under paragraph (2), addressing, in the case of a petition filed under paragraph (2), each ground for relief asserted in the petition, and, subject to paragraph (4), shall provide at least one of the following forms of relief to persons that meet the criteria in paragraph (2):
 - (A) Change the control status of, or licensing requirements on, all or some of the items in question so as to eliminate the unfair impact.
 - (B) Selectively approve the sale of controlled items so as to eliminate the unfair impact.

(C) Seek multilateral support to eliminate the source of unfair impact. If relief under this subparagraph is chosen and if such efforts fail to achieve multilateral support, then the Secretary, not later than 330 days from the date of the Secretary's initiation of the assessment under paragraph (2), shall provide other relief pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) or conclude pursuant to paragraph (4) that the granting of such relief would create a significant risk to United States nonproliferation, foreign policy, or national security interests.

A determination that a petitioner qualifies for relief under paragraph (2) shall not compel the United States to remove controls from an item that remains subject to control by a multilateral regime.

(4) Exceptions from relief.—The Secretary shall provide relief under paragraph (3) to a petitioner who qualifies for relief under paragraph (2) unless the Secretary concludes that the granting of such relief would create a significant risk to United States nonproliferation, foreign policy, or national security interests. In the event the Secretary determines to grant such relief, he or she may do so unless the President determines that such relief would create a

significant risk to the foreign policy, nonproliferation,
 or national security interests of the United States.

(5) Procedures.—

- (A) Publication.—In any case in which the President or the Secretary determines that relief under paragraph (3) will not be granted, notwithstanding the existence of facts that constitute a basis for granting relief, the Secretary shall publish that determination, together with a concise statement of its basis and the estimated economic impact of the decision.
- (B) Notice of Assessments.—Whenever the Secretary undertakes an assessment under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the initiation of such assessment.
- (C) Procedures for making determinations.—During the conduct of an assessment under this subsection, the Secretary shall consult with other appropriate departments and agencies concerning the assessment. The Secretary shall make a determination as to whether relief is required under paragraph (2) within 120 days after the date of the Secretary's receipt of the petition requesting relief or the date of the Sec-

1	retary's initiation of the assessment (as the case
2	may be) and shall so notify the applicant. If the
3	Secretary has determined that relief is appro-
4	priate, the Secretary shall, upon making such a
5	determination, submit the determination for re-
6	view to the Department of Defense and other ap-
7	propriate departments and agencies for consulta-
8	tions regarding the findings and the relief se-
9	lected. If the Secretary of Defense or other de-
10	partment or agency head disagrees with the Sec-
11	retary's determination, he or she may appeal the
12	determination to the President in writing, but
13	only on the basis of the criteria set forth in
14	paragraph (4). The President shall resolve any
15	such disagreement so that, in all cases, not later
16	than 150 days after the date of the Secretary's
17	receipt of the petition requesting relief or the
18	date of the Secretary's initiation of the assess-
19	ment (as the case may be), the Secretary re-
20	sponds in writing to the petitioner and submits
21	for publication in the Federal Register, that—
22	(i) unfair impact exists and—
23	(I) the requirement of a license
24	has been removed;

1	(II) the control status of all or
2	some of the items in question has been
3	changed so as to eliminate the unfair
4	impact;
5	(III) the sale of controlled items
6	has been approved so as to eliminate
7	$the \ unfair \ impact;$
8	(IV) export controls under this
9	title are to be maintained notwith-
10	standing the finding under paragraph
11	(2); or
12	(V) the United States rec-
13	ommendation to remove the license re-
14	quirement or change the control status
15	will be submitted to a relevant multi-
16	lateral regime for consideration for a
17	period of not more than 180 days be-
18	ginning on the date of the publication;
19	or
20	(ii) a right to relief under paragraph
21	(2) does not exist.
22	The reasons for maintaining export controls
23	under clause (i)(IV) shall be included in the sub-
24	mission to the petitioner and the publication. In
25	any case in which the submission for publication

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is not made within the 150-day period required by this subparagraph, the Secretary may not thereafter require a license for the export of items that are the subject of the allegation under paragraph (2).

(D) NEGOTIATIONS TO ELIMINATE UNFAIR IMPACT.—(i) In any case in which export controls are maintained under this section pursuant to paragraph (4) despite a determination of unfair impact, the Secretary of State shall actively pursue negotiations with the governments of the appropriate foreign countries for the purpose of eliminating the unfair impact. No later than the commencement of such negotiations, the Secretary of State shall notify the Congress in writing that the Secretary of State has begun such negotiations and why it is important that export controls on the items involved be maintained to avoid a significant risk to the foreign policy, nonproliferation, or national security interests of the United States.

(ii) Whenever the Secretary of State has reason to believe that items subject to export controls by the United States may become available in fact from other countries to controlled coun-

- tries and that such availability can be prevented or eliminated by means of negotiations with such other countries, the Secretary of State shall promptly initiate negotiations with the governments of such other countries to prevent such foreign availability.
 - (6) Sharing of information.—Each department or agency of the United States, including any intelligence agency, and all contractors with any such department or agency, shall, upon the request of the Secretary and consistent with the protection of intelligence sources and methods, furnish information to the Department of Commerce concerning foreign availability of items subject to export controls under this title. Consistent with the protection of intelligence sources and methods and classification restrictions, each such department or agency shall allow the Department of Commerce access to such information from a laboratory or other facility within such department or agency.
 - (7) Congressional notification and reporting requirements.—The Secretary shall each year notify the Congress of all petitions for relief under this subsection and the status of all such petitions.

1	(1) Exceptions for Medical and Humanitarian
2	Purposes.—This title does not authorize controls on—
3	(1) medicine or medical supplies; or
4	(2) donations of items that are intended to meet
5	basic human needs, including food, educational mate-
6	rials, seeds, hand tools, water resources equipment,
7	clothing and shelter materials, and basic household
8	supplies.
9	(m) Sanctity of Existing Contracts and Li-
10	CENSES.—
11	(1) In general.—In the case of a control im-
12	posed under section 106 on the export of any items,
13	the President may not prohibit the export of those
14	items—
15	(A) in performance of a contract, agree-
16	ment, or other contractual commitment entered
17	into before the date on which the control is ini-
18	tially imposed, or the date on which the Presi-
19	dent reports to the Congress the President's in-
20	tention to impose the control, whichever date oc-
21	curs first, or
22	(B) under a license or other authorization
23	issued under this title before the date on which
24	the control is initially imposed, or the date on
25	which the President reports to the Congress the

1	President's intention to impose the control,
2	whichever date occurs first.
3	(2) Exception.—The prohibition in paragraph
4	(1) shall not apply if the President determines and
5	certifies to the Congress that—
6	(A) a breach of the peace poses a serious
7	and direct threat to the strategic interest of the
8	United States;
9	(B) the prohibition of exports under each
10	such contract, agreement, commitment, license,
11	or authorization will be directly instrumental in
12	remedying the situation posing the direct threat;
13	and
14	(C) the export controls will continue only so
15	long as the direct threat persists.
16	The authority of the President to make determina-
17	tions under this paragraph may not be delegated.
18	(n) Publication of Decisions and Actions of the
19	Secretary.—
20	(1) In general.—The Secretary shall publish in
21	the Federal Register, to the greatest extent practicable,
22	actions, procedures, and decisions of the Secretary
23	under this title, taking into account restrictions on
24	disclosure of classified or confidential information.
25	The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register

- calculations by the Secretary of commonly-used control index parameters for commodities and technologies, including all officially accepted composite
 theoretical performance calculations for computers
 and microprocessors, except in a case in which a private party requested the calculation and asked that it
 not be published.
- 8 (2) Notice of Revisions.—Whenever the Sec-9 retary makes any revision in the control index with 10 respect to any commodity or technology, or with re-11 spect to any country or destination affected by con-12 trols imposed under section 105 or section 106, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a no-13 14 tice of such revision and shall specify in such notice 15 under which authority the revision is being made.
- 16 (o) Notification of the Public; Consultation 17 With Industry; Recordkeeping.—
 - (1) Notification of the public.—The Secretary shall keep the public fully apprised of changes in export control policy and procedures instituted under this title with a view to encouraging trade.
 - (2) Consultation with industry.—The Secretary shall meet regularly with export advisory committees appointed under section 104(f) in order to obtain their views on United States export control pol-

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icy and the foreign availability of commodities and
 technology.

(p) Export Control Duties.—

- (1) Assignment.—The Secretary shall ensure that at least one full-time representative of the Department of Commerce stationed in the People's Republic of China has duties related to the implementation of export controls under this title. These duties shall include giving priority to conducting postshipment verifications and prelicense checks, and to using other means to ensure that United States exports from the United States of dual use items are not diverted to unauthorized end uses or end users.
- (2) Other resources.—The Secretary shall ensure that appropriate resources are made available and, if necessary, new procedures established to assist the representative or representatives of the Department of Commerce referred to in paragraph (1) in carrying out their duties and to ensure that sensitive items are not diverted to inappropriate end uses or end users in the People's Republic of China. Efforts to carry out this paragraph shall include appropriate coordination with United States officials in Hong Kong to ensure that sensitive items exported to Hong Kong are protected from diversion.

1	(3) Authorization of appropriations.—
2	There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as
3	may be necessary to carry out paragraph (1).
4	(q) Authorization for Technical Data.—A li-
5	cense authorizing the export of any commodities or tech-
6	nology under this title shall also authorize the export of op-
7	eration technical data related to such commodities or tech-
8	nology, if the technical level of the data does not exceed the
9	minimum necessary to install, repair, maintain, inspect,
10	operate, or use the commodities or technology.
11	(r) Licenses for Spare Parts Not Required.—
12	A license shall not be required under this title for replace-
13	ment parts which are exported to replace on a one-for-one
14	basis parts that were in a commodity that was lawfully
15	exported from the United States, unless the President deter-
16	mines that such a license should be required for such parts.
17	SEC. 115. ANNUAL REPORT.
18	(a) Contents.—Not later than March 1 of each year,
19	the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report on the
20	administration of this title during the preceding calendar
21	year. All agencies shall cooperate fully with the Secretary
22	in providing information for such report. Such report shall
23	include detailed information on the following:
24	(1) The implementation of the policies set forth
25	in section 103, including delegations of authority by

1	the President under section 104(d), consultations with
2	the export advisory committees established under sec-
3	tion 104(f), and any changes in the exercise of the au-
4	thorities contained in sections 105(a), 106(a), 107(a),
5	and $108(a)$.
6	(2) With respect to multilateral export controls
7	imposed or maintained under section 105, the follow-
8	ing:
9	(A) Adjustments to multilateral export con-
10	trols.
11	(B) The exercise of the Secretary's authority
12	$under\ section\ 105 (e).$
13	(3) Determinations made under section 114(k),
14	the criteria used to make such determinations, the re-
15	moval of any export controls under such section, and
16	any evidence demonstrating a need to maintain ex-
17	port controls notwithstanding determinations made
18	under paragraph (2) of section 114(k).
19	(4) Short supply controls and monitoring under
20	section 107.
21	(5) Organizational and procedural changes un-
22	dertaken in furtherance of the policies set forth in this
23	title, including changes to increase the efficiency of
24	the export licensing process and to fulfill the require-

ments of section 109, including an accounting of ap-

1	peals received, and actions taken pursuant thereto,
2	under section $109(g)$.
3	(6) Violations under section 110 and enforcement
4	activities under section 113.
5	(7) The issuance of regulations under this title.
6	(8) The results, in as much detail as may be in-
7	cluded consistent with the strategic and political in-
8	terests of the United States and the need to maintain
9	the confidentiality of proprietary information, of the
10	reviews of the multilateral control list, and any revi-
11	sions to the list resulting from such reviews, required
12	by section 105.
13	(b) Comparative Report on Export Control Sys-
14	TEMS AMONG COUNTRIES.—The Secretary shall include, in
15	each annual report under subsection (a), a description of
16	significant differences between the export control laws and
17	regulations of the United States and its major trade com-
18	petitors, particularly as these differences relate to the imple-
19	mentation of multilateral export control regimes. The Sec-
20	retary shall include—
21	(1) an assessment of the impact of these dif-
22	ferences on important interests of the United States;
23	(2) a description of the extent to which the execu-
24	tive branch intends to address these differences; and

1	(3) a listing of unilateral controls and embargoes
2	imposed by the United States that are in effect, with
3	a quantification of their economic impact, including
4	the effect of such controls and embargoes on employ-
5	ment in the United States.
6	(c) GAO Report.—The Comptroller General shall
7	prepare and submit to the Congress, not later than 120 days
8	after each report under subsection (b) is submitted, an anal-
9	ysis of such report.
10	SEC. 116. DEFINITIONS.
11	As used in this title:
12	(1) Affiliate.—The term "affiliate" includes
13	both governmental entities and commercial entities
14	that are controlled in fact by a country.
15	(2) Adherent.—An "adherent" to a multilat-
16	eral regime is a country that is a member of that re-
17	gime or that, pursuant to an international under-
18	standing to which the United States is a party, con-
19	trols exports in accordance with the criteria and
20	standards of that regime.
21	(3) Australia Group.—The term "Australia
22	Group" means the multilateral regime in which the
23	United States participates that seeks to prevent the

 $proliferation\ of\ chemical\ and\ biological\ we apons.$

1	(4) Chemical weapons convention.—The
2	term "Chemical Weapons Convention" refers to the
3	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development,
4	Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weap-
5	ons and on Their Destruction of 1992.
6	(5) Commodity.—The term "commodity" means
7	any article, natural or manmade substance, material,
8	software, source code, supply, or manufactured prod-
9	uct, including inspection and test equipment, and ex-
10	cluding technical data.
11	(6) Control or controlled.—The terms "con-
12	trol" and "controlled" refer to a licensing require-
13	ment, a written reexport authorization requirement,
14	or a prohibition on an export.
15	(7) Control index.—The term "control index"
16	means the United States Commodity Control Index
17	$established\ under\ section\ 104(b)(1).$
18	(8) Controlled country.—The term "con-
19	trolled country" means a country to which exports
20	are controlled under section 105 or 106.
21	(9) Export.—(A) The term "export"—
22	(i) means—
23	(I) an actual shipment, transfer, or
24	transmission of items out of the United
25	States; and

1	(II) a transfer to any person of items
2	either within the United States or outside of
3	the United States with the knowledge or in-
4	tent that the items will be shipped, trans-
5	ferred, or transmitted outside the United
6	States; and
7	(ii) includes the term "reexport".
8	(B) The Secretary may further define the term
9	export by regulation to include, among other concepts,
10	that—
11	(i) a transfer of items in the United States
12	to an embassy or affiliate of a country is an ex-
13	port to the country,
14	(ii) disclosure of technology to a foreign per-
15	son is deemed to be an export to the country of
16	which he or she is a national, and
17	(iii) transfer of effective control from one
18	country to another over a satellite above the
19	earth is an export from one country to another.
20	(C) As used in this paragraph, the term "foreign
21	person" means—
22	(i) an individual who is not a United
23	States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for
24	permanent residence to the United States;

1	(ii) any corporation, partnership, business
2	association, society, trust, organization, or other
3	nongovernmental entity created or organized
4	under the laws of a foreign country or that has
5	its principal place of business outside the United
6	States; and
7	(iii) any governmental entity of a foreign
8	country that is operating as a business enter-
9	prise.
10	(10) Export control regime, multilateral
11	EXPORT CONTROL REGIME, MULTILATERAL REGIME,
12	AND REGIME.—The terms "export control regime",
13	"multilateral export control regime", "multilateral re-
14	gime", and "regime" each means an international
15	agreement or an arrangement among two or more
16	countries, including the United States, a purpose of
17	which is to coordinate national export control policies
18	of participating countries regarding certain items.
19	Such terms include the Australia Group, the
20	Wassenaar Arrangement, the MTCR, and the Nuclear
21	Supplies Group.
22	(11) Foreign availability, available in fact
23	TO CONTROLLED COUNTRIES.—The terms "foreign
24	availability" and "available in fact to controlled

1	countries" each include production or availability of
2	any item from any country—
3	(A) in which the item is not restricted for
4	export to any controlled country; or
5	(B) in which such export restrictions are
6	determined by the Secretary to be ineffective.
7	For purposes of subparagraph (B), the mere inclusion
8	of items on a list of items subject to export controls
9	imposed pursuant to a multilateral export control re-
10	gime shall not alone constitute credible evidence that
11	the government of a country provides an effective
12	means of controlling the export of such items to con-
13	trolled countries.
14	(12) Item.—The term "item" means any com-
15	modity, technology, or other information.
16	(13) Licensing requirement.—The term 'li-
17	censing requirement" includes any restriction or con-
18	dition, including recordkeeping and reporting, im-
19	posed by the Secretary under this title in licensing
20	the export of a commodity, technology, or other infor-
21	mation.
22	(14) Member of an export control re-
23	GIME.—A "member" of an export control regime,
24	multilateral export control regime, multilateral re-

- gime, or regime is a country that participates in that regime.
- 3 (15) MISSILE.—The term "missile" means any
 4 missile system or component listed in category I of
 5 the MTCR Annex, and any other unmanned delivery
 6 system or component of similar capability, as well as
 7 the specially designed production facilities for these
 8 systems.
 - (16) Missile Technology Control Regime; MTCR.—The term "Missile Technology Control Regime" or "MTCR" means the policy statement and guidelines between the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Canada, and Japan, announced on April 16, 1987, to restrict sensitive missile-related transfers based on the MTCR Annex, and any amendments thereto.
 - (17) MTCR ANNEX.—The term "MTCR Annex" means the Equipment and Technology Annex of the MTCR, and any amendments thereto.
 - (18) Nuclear explosive device" means any device, whether assembled or disassembled, that is designed to produce an instantaneous release of an amount of nuclear energy from special nuclear material that is greater

1	than the amount of energy that would be released
2	from the detonation of one pound of trinitrotoluene
3	(TNT).
4	(19) Nuclear suppliers' group.—The term
5	"Nuclear Suppliers' Group" means the multilateral
6	arrangement in which the United States participates
7	whose purpose is to restrict the transfers of items with
8	relevance to the nuclear fuel cycle or nuclear explosive
9	applications.
10	(20) Person.—Except as provided in section
11	111, the term "person" includes—
12	(A) the singular and the plural and any in-
13	dividual, partnership, corporation, business asso-
14	ciation, society, trust, organization, or any other
15	group created or organized under the laws of a
16	country; and
17	(B) any government, or any governmental
18	body, corporation, trust, agency, department, or
19	group, operating as a business enterprise.
20	(21) Reexport.—The term "reexport" means
21	the shipment, transfer, transshipment, or diversion of
22	items from one foreign country to another.
23	(22) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means
24	the Secretary of Commerce or any successor officer

- performing functions of the Secretary of Commerce
 under this title.
 - (23) TECHNOLOGY.—The term "technology" means specific information that is necessary for the development, production, or use of a commodity, including source code, and that takes the form of technical data or technical assistance.
 - (24) Unilateral AND Unilaterally.—The terms "unilateral" and "unilaterally", with respect to an export control on a commodity or technology, refer to a control that is not similarly imposed in similar circumstances by any country other than the United States, and that materially restricts the export of the commodity or technology.
 - (25) UNITED STATES.—The term "United States" means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, dependency, or possession of the United States, and includes the Outer Continental Shelf, as defined in section 2(a) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(a)).
 - (26) United States person.—The term "United States person" means any United States citizen, resident, or national (other than an individual resident outside the United States and employed by other

- than a United States person), any domestic concern

 (including any permanent domestic establishment of

 any foreign concern) and any foreign subsidiary or

 affiliate (including any permanent foreign establishment) of any domestic concern which is controlled in

 fact by such domestic concern, as determined under

 regulations of the President.
- 8 (27) WASSENAAR ARRANGEMENT.—The term
 9 "Wassenaar Arrangement" means the multilateral re10 gime in which the United States participates that
 11 seeks to promote transparency and responsibility with
 12 regard to the transfers of conventional armaments
 13 and sensitive dual-use goods and technologies.
- (28) Weapon of Mass Destruction.—The term
 "weapon of mass destruction" means any chemical,
 biological, or nuclear weapon, including a nuclear explosive device.

18 SEC. 117. EFFECTS ON OTHER ACTS.

- 19 (a) Commodity Jurisdiction.—
- 20 (1) COORDINATION OF CONTROLS.—The author-21 ity granted under this title and under section 38 of 22 the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) shall 23 be exercised in such a manner as to achieve effective 24 coordination between the licensing systems under this

1	title and such section 38 and to share information re-
2	garding the trustworthiness of parties.
3	(2) Elimination of overlapping controls.—
4	Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no item
5	may be included on both the control index and the
6	United States Munitions List after the date of the en-
7	actment of this Act.
8	(3) Commodity jurisdiction dispute resolu-
9	TION.—The President shall establish procedures for
10	the resolution of commodity jurisdiction disputes
11	among departments and agencies of the United
12	States. Such disputes shall normally be resolved with-
13	in 60 days, and the procedures shall allow disputes
14	to be referred to the President normally within 90
15	days. These procedures shall also—
16	(A) require the Secretary and the Secretary
17	of State to refer matters to each other in accord-
18	ance with their respective jurisdictions;
19	(B) require transparency, among the Sec-
20	retary, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary
21	of Defense, in commodity jurisdiction cases and
22	commodity classification requests and deter-

minations;

1	(C) provide for interagency meetings and
2	consultations to permit the free exchange of views
3	regarding significant jurisdictional issues; and
4	(D) provide deadlines for action and stand-
5	ards for decision, and ensure that disputes that
6	cannot be resolved may be referred to the Presi-
7	dent by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of
8	Defense, or the Secretary.
9	(b) In General.—Except as otherwise provided in
10	this title, nothing in this title shall be construed to modify,
11	repeal, supersede, or otherwise affect the provisions of any
12	other laws authorizing control over exports of any commod-
13	ities, technology, or other information.
14	(c) Licensing Process.—The provisions of section
15	109 shall supersede the procedures published pursuant to
16	section 309(c) of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978
17	(42 U.S.C. 2139a(c)) to the extent such procedures are in-
18	consistent with the provisions of section 109.
19	(d) Amendments to the International Emer-
20	GENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT.—
21	(1) Exercise of presidential authority.—
22	(A) Section 204(b) of the International Emergency
23	Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)) is amend-
24	ed—

1	(i) by striking "and" at the end of para-
2	graph(4);
3	(ii) by striking the period at the end of
4	paragraph (5) and inserting "; and"; and
5	(iii) by adding at the end the following:
6	"(6) if the action is being taken unilaterally—
7	"(A) why the President believes the action is
8	necessary to meet the unusual and extraordinary
9	threat referred to in paragraph (2); and
10	"(B) what steps the President is taking to
11	gain multilateral support for the action.".
12	(B) Section 204(c) of that Act (50 U.S.C.
13	1703(c)) is amended—
14	(i) by striking "(5)" and inserting "(6)";
15	and
16	(ii) by striking the period and inserting ",
17	and, in the case of controls referred to in para-
18	graph (6) of subsection (b), the President shall
19	report to the Congress on the economic losses that
20	have occurred as a result of the unilateral ac-
21	tion".
22	(2) Confidentiality of information.—The
23	International Emergency Economic Powers Act is
24	amended—

1	(A) by redesignating section 208 as section
2	209; and
3	(B) by inserting after section 207 the fol-
4	lowing:
5	"SEC. 208. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.
6	"(a) Exemptions From Disclosure.—Information
7	obtained under this title before or after the enactment of
8	this section may be withheld only to the extent permitted
9	by statute, except that information submitted, obtained, or
10	considered in connection with any transaction that would
11	otherwise be prohibited under this title, including—
12	"(1) the license or other authorization itself,
13	"(2) classification requests or other inquiries on
14	the applicability of export license requirements to a
15	proposed transaction or series of transactions,
16	"(3) information or evidence obtained in the
17	course of any investigation, and
18	"(4) information obtained or furnished under
19	this title in connection with international agreements,
20	treaties, or obligations,
21	shall be withheld from public disclosure, and shall not be
22	subject to disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United
23	States Code, unless the release of such information is deter-
24	mined by the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of
25	the Treasury to be in the national interest. In the case of

1	information obtained or furnished under this title in con-
2	nection with international agreements, treaties, or obliga-
3	tions, such a determination may be made only after con-
4	sultation with the Secretary of State.
5	"(b) Information to Congress and GAO.—
6	"(1) In general.—Nothing in this title shall be
7	construed as authorizing the withholding of informa-
8	tion from the Congress or from the General Account-
9	ing Office.
10	"(2) Availability to the congress.—
11	"(A) In General.—All information ob-
12	tained at any time under this title regarding the
13	control of exports, including any report or li-
14	cense application required under this title, shall
15	be made available to any committee or sub-
16	committee of Congress of appropriate jurisdic-
17	tion upon the request of the chairman or ranking
18	minority member of such committee or sub-
19	committee.
20	"(B) Prohibition on further disclo-
21	SURE.—No committee, subcommittee, or Member
22	of Congress shall disclose any information ob-
23	tained under this title or previous Acts regarding
24	the control of exports which is submitted on a

confidential basis to the Congress under subpara-

25

graph (A) unless the full committee to which the information is made available determines that the withholding of the information is contrary to the national interest.

"(3) Availability to the gao.—

"(A) In GENERAL.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), information referred to in paragraph (2) shall, consistent with the protection of intelligence, counterintelligence, and law enforcement sources, methods, and activities, as determined by the agency that originally obtained the information, and consistent with the provisions of section 716 of title 31, United States Code, be made available only by the agency, upon request, to the Comptroller General of the United States or to any officer or employee of the General Accounting Office authorized by the Comptroller General to have access to such information.

"(B) Prohibition on further disclosures.—No officer or employee of the General Accounting Office shall disclose, except to the Congress in accordance with this subsection, any such information which is submitted on a confidential basis and from which any individual can be identified.

1	"(c) Penalties for Disclosure of Confidential
2	Information.—Any officer or employee of the United
3	States, or any department or agency thereof, who publishes,
4	divulges, discloses, or makes known in any manner or to
5	any extent not authorized by law any confidential informa-
6	tion that—
7	"(1) he or she obtains in the course of his or her
8	employment or official duties or by reason of any ex-
9	amination or investigation made by, or report or
10	record made to or filed with, such department or
11	agency, or officer or employee thereof, and
12	"(2) is exempt from disclosure under this section,
13	shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not
14	more than 1 year, or both, shall be removed from office or
15	employment, and shall be subject to a civil penalty of not
16	more than \$1,000.".
17	(3) Penalties.—Section 206 of the Inter-
18	national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C.
19	1705) is amended—
20	(A) in subsection (a) by inserting ", or at-
21	tempts to violate," after "violates"; and
22	(B) in subsection (b) by inserting ", or will-
23	fully attempts to violate" after "violates"

1	(e) Amendments to the Trading With the Enemy
2	Act.—Section 16 of the Trading With the Enemy Act (50
3	U.S.C. App. 16) is amended—
4	(1) in subsection (a)—
5	(A) by inserting ", or attempt to violate,"
6	after "violate" the first place it appears; and
7	(B) by inserting "attempt to violate," after
8	"violate," the second place it appears; and
9	(2) in subsection (b)(1) by inserting ", or at-
10	tempts to violate," after "violates".
11	(f) Report on OFAC and ODTC.—
12	(1) STUDY ON OFAC.—The Secretary of the
13	Treasury shall study ways to make the operations of
14	the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department
15	of the Treasury more effective and efficient in re-
16	sponding to licensing requests and other inquiries of
17	United States exporters, including through the up-
18	grading of technology in that office.
19	(2) Study on odtc.—The Secretary of State
20	shall study ways to make the Office of Defense Trade
21	Controls of the Department of State more effective
22	and efficient in responding to licensing requests and
23	other inquiries of United States exporters, including
24	through the upgrading of technology in that office.

1	(3) Submission of reports.—Not later than 6
2	months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
3	Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Congress
4	a report on the study conducted under paragraph (1)
5	and the Secretary of State shall submit to the Con-
6	gress a report on the study conducted under para-
7	graph(2).
8	SEC. 118. SECONDARY ARAB BOYCOTT.
9	(a) Sense of Congress.—
10	(1) Ending secondary boycott.—It is the
11	sense of the Congress that the countries of the Arab
12	League should end the secondary Arab boycott.
13	(2) Actions to end secondary boycott.—The
14	United States will consider the secondary Arab boy-
15	cott to have ended when—
16	(A) the Arab League issues a public pro-
17	nouncement that the Arab League has ended the
18	$secondary\ Arab\ boycott;$
19	(B) all activities carried out by the Central
20	Office for the Boycott of Israel in support of the
21	secondary Arab boycott have been terminated;
22	(C) the Arab League and the individual
23	countries that are members of the Arab League
24	have terminated the practice of barring United
25	States persons and foreign companies that do not

1	comply with the secondary Arab boycott from
2	doing business with countries that are members
3	of the Arab League, and have declared null and
4	void any existing list of such barred persons and
5	companies; and
6	(D) the Arab League, and the individual
7	countries that are the members of the Arab
8	League, have ceased requesting United States
9	persons to take actions prohibited under section
10	108(a).
11	(b) Definition.—For purposes of this section, the
12	term "secondary Arab boycott" means the refusal to do busi-
13	ness with persons who do not comply with requests to take
14	any action prohibited under section 108(a) with respect to
15	Is rael.
16	SEC. 119. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.
17	(a) Arms Export Control Act.—
18	(1) Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act
19	(22 U.S.C. 2778) is amended—
20	(A) in subsection (e)—
21	(i) in the first sentence by striking
22	"subsections (c)" and all that follows
23	through "12 of such Act" and inserting
24	"subsections (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section
25	110 of the Export Administration Act of

1	1996, by subsections (a) and (b) of section
2	113 of such Act, and by section 114(g) of
3	such Act"; and
4	(ii) in the third sentence by striking
5	"11(c) of the Export Administration Act of
6	1979" and inserting "110(c) of the Export
7	Administration Act of 1996"; and
8	(B) in subsection $(g)(1)(A)$ by striking
9	clause (ii) and inserting the following:
10	"(ii) section 110 of the Export Administra-
11	tion Act of 1996,".
12	(2) Section 39A(c) of the Arms Export Control
13	Act, as added by the Foreign Relations Authorization
14	Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, is amended—
15	(A) by striking "(c)," and all that follows
16	through "12(a) of such Act" and inserting "(c),
17	(d), and (e) of section 110, section 112(c), and
18	subsections (a) and (b) of section 113, of the Ex-
19	port Administration Act of 1996"; and
20	(B) by striking "11(c)" and inserting
21	"110(c)".
22	(3) Section 40(k) of the Arms Export Control Act
23	(22 U.S.C. 2780(k)) is amended—
24	(A) by striking "11(c), 11(e), 11(g), and
25	12(a) of the Export Administration Act of 1979"

1	and inserting "110(b), 110(c), 110(e), 113(a),
2	and 113(b) of the Export Administration Act of
3	1996"; and
4	(B) by striking "11(c)" and inserting
5	"110(c)".
6	(4) Section 73A of the Arms Export Control Act,
7	as added by the Foreign Relations Authorization Act,
8	Fiscal Years 1995 and 1995, is amended by striking
9	"a MTCR adherent" and inserting "an MTCR adher-
10	ent".
11	(b) Other Provisions of Law.—
12	(1) Section 5(b)(4) of the Trading with the
13	Enemy Act (12 U.S.C. 95a(4); 50 U.S.C. App.
14	5(b)(4)) is amended by striking "section 5 of the Ex-
15	port Administration Act of 1979, or under section 6
16	of that Act to the extent that such controls promote
17	the nonproliferation or antiterrorism policies of the
18	United States" and inserting "the Export Adminis-
19	tration Act of 1996".
20	(2) Section $502B(a)(2)$ of the Foreign Assistance
21	Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(a)(2)) is amended in the
22	second sentence—
23	(A) by striking "Export Administration Act
24	of 1979" the first place it appears and inserting
25	"Export Administration Act of 1996": and

1	(B) by striking "Act of 1979)" and insert-
2	ing "Act of 1996)".
3	(3)(A) Section 140(a) of the Foreign Relations
4	Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22
5	U.S.C. 2656f(a)) is amended—
6	(i) in paragraph (1)(B) by inserting "or
7	section 106(i) of the Export Administration Act
8	of 1996" after "Act of 1979"; and
9	(ii) in paragraph (2) by striking "6(j) of
10	the Export Administration Act of 1979" and in-
11	serting "106(i) of the Export Administration Act
12	of 1996".
13	(B) For purposes of the report required by
14	March 31, 1996, under section 140(a) of the Foreign
15	Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and
16	1989, the reference in paragraph (2) of such section
17	to "section 106(i) of the Export Administration Act
18	of 1996" shall be deemed to refer to "section 6(j) of
19	the Export Administration Act of 1979 or section
20	106(i) of the Export Administration Act of 1996".
21	(4) Section 40(e)(1) of the State Department
22	Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2712(e)(1))
23	is amended by striking "6(j)(1) of the Export Admin-
24	istration Act of 1979" and inserting "106(i)(1) of the
25	Export Administration Act of 1996".

- 1 (5) Section 110 of the International Security 2 and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3 2778a) is amended by striking "Act of 1979" and in-4 serting "Act of 1996".
 - (6) Section 205(d)(4)(B) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 4305(d)(4)(B)) is amended by striking "6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979" and inserting "106(i) of the Export Administration Act of 1996".
- (7) Section 203(b)(3) of the International Emer-10 11 gency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3)) is 12 amended by striking "section 5 of the Export Admin-13 istration Act of 1979, or under section 6 of such Act 14 to the extent that such controls promote the non-15 proliferation or antiterrorism policies of the United States" and inserting "the Export Administration 16 17 Act of 1996".
- 18 (8) Section 491(f) of the Forest Resources Con-19 servation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 20 620c(f)) is repealed.
- 21 (c) Repeal.—The Export Administration Act of 197922 is repealed.
- 23 SEC. 120. EXPIRATION DATE.
- 24 This title expires on June 30, 2001.

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1 SEC. 121. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

2	(a) In General.—All delegations, rules, regulations,
3	orders, determinations, licenses, or other forms of adminis-
4	trative action which have been made, issued, conducted, or
5	allowed to become effective under—
6	(1) the Export Control Act of 1949, the Export
7	Administration Act of 1969, or the Export Adminis-
8	tration Act of 1979, or
9	(2) those provisions of the Arms Export Control
10	Act which are amended by section 119,
11	and are in effect at the time this title takes effect, shall con-
12	tinue in effect according to their terms until modified, su-
13	perseded, set aside, or revoked under this title or the Arms
14	Export Control Act.
15	(b) Administrative and Judicial Proceedings.—
16	(1) Export administration act.—This title
17	shall not affect any administrative or judicial pro-
18	ceedings commenced or any application for a license
19	made, under the Export Administration Act of 1979,
20	which is pending at the time this title takes effect.
21	Any such proceedings, and any action on such appli-
22	cation, shall continue under the Export Administra-
23	tion Act of 1979 as if that Act had not been repealed.
24	(2) Other provisions of law.—This title shall
25	not affect any administrative or judicial proceedings
26	commenced or any application for a license made,

1	under those provisions of the Arms Export Control
2	Act which are amended by section 119, if such pro-
3	ceedings or application is pending at the time this
4	title takes effect. Any such proceedings, and any ac-
5	tion on such application, shall continue under those
6	provisions as if those provisions had not been amend-
7	ed by section 119.
8	(c) Treatment of Certain Determinations.—Any
9	determination with respect to the government of a foreign
10	country under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act
11	of 1979, that is in effect at the time this title takes effect,
12	shall, for purposes of this title or any other provision of
13	law, be deemed to be made under section 106(i) of this Act
14	until superseded by a determination under such section
15	106(i).
16	TITLE II—NUCLEAR
17	PROLIFERATION PREVENTION
18	SEC. 201. REPEAL OF TERMINATION OF PROVISIONS OF
19	THE NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION PREVENTION
20	ACT OF 1994.
21	(a) Repeal.—Part D of the Nuclear Proliferation
22	Prevention Act of 1994 (part D of title VIII of the Foreign
23	Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995;
24	Public Law 103–236; 108 Stat. 525) is hereby repealed.

1 (b) Presidential Determinations.—Section 824(c) of the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994 is amended by striking ", in writing after opportunity for a hearing on the record,". 5 (c) Judicial Review.—Section 824 of the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994 is amended— 7 (1) by striking subsection (e); and 8 (2) by redesignating subsections (f) through (k) 9 as subsections (e) through (j), respectively. 10 (d) Conforming Amendment.—Section 102(b)(2)(G)of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa-1(b)(2)(G)) is amended by striking "section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979" and inserting "section 105 or 106 of the Export Administration Act of 1996". 15 SEC. 202. SEEKING MULTILATERAL SUPPORT FOR UNILAT-16 ERAL SANCTIONS. 17 The Secretary of State, in consultation with appro-18 priate departments and agencies, shall seek the support of other countries for sanctions imposed under the Nuclear 19

Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994 or the amendments

21 made by that Act.

1	SEC. 203. SANCTIONS UNDER THE NUCLEAR PROLIFERA-
2	TION PREVENTION ACT OF 1994.
3	Section 102(b)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22
4	U.S.C. 2799aa-1(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end
5	the following:
6	"(H)(i) The President shall prohibit the impor-
7	tation into the United States of specific products pro-
8	duced in that country by persons who have engaged
9	in the activities described in paragraph (1) that were
10	the basis of the President's determination under such
11	paragraph.
12	"(ii) In the event that it is not possible to iden-
13	tify the persons who have engaged in the activities de-
14	scribed in paragraph (1) that were the basis of the
15	President's determination under such paragraph, the
16	President shall prohibit the importation into the
17	United States of products produced in that country
18	by those persons that the President shall designate as
19	most closely identified with those activities.
20	"(iii) For purposes of this subparagraph, the
21	term 'person' means—
22	"(I) a natural person;
23	"(II) a corporation, business association,
24	partnership, society, or trust, or any other non-
25	governmental entity, organization, or group;

1	"(III) a governmental entity operating as a
2	business enterprise;
3	"(IV) a division or office of a governmental
4	department; or
5	"(V) a military unit or successor to such
6	unit.
7	"(iv) The prohibition on imports imposed under
8	this subparagraph shall be in addition to any other
9	prohibition on imports in effect before the President's
10	determination under paragraph (1) is made.".